RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XLV NO. 236. BOMBAY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
9 Oct.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	CHINA ..	MANTUA ..	10,962
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ,,	CHINA ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 ,,	CHINA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	KANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	CHINA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,431
22 ,,	CHINA ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 657
5 Feb.	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20 830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ First Class Passengers only.
Extra Steamer at following reduced rates—
—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72 £62 & £56
"—2nd" Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.
Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.
First Saloo Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,252
4th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China & Japan For Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Straits, China & Japan, For Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. connecting at Colombo with MOLDAVIA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
4th Jan. '27	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NALDERA ..	For Straits, China & Japan' For Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE .. connecting at colombo with CHITRAL ..	For Straits China & Japan For Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	For Straits, China & Japan For Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
6th Oct.	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
8th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
9th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
11th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
13th ,,	KHANDALA.	East & S. Africa.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basrah.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*SADO MARU	5898	5 Oct.	13 Oct.
PENANG MABU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5 45	29 Oct.	13 Oct.
Tottori Maru	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
OSAKA MARU	3741	19 Nov.	1st Dec.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	11 Dec.

* Passenger Steamers.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru	26th Oct	23rd Oct.
Indus Maru	27th ,,	10th Nov.
Celebes Maru	4th Nov.	15th ,,
[illegible]	8th ,,	22nd ,,
[illegible]	22nd ,,	7th Dec

For particulars apply to:—
[illegible]. OHARA, Manager,
[illegible] No. [illegible] Telegrams: "OSHOSEN."
Ex Bombay Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle
BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12 8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold the custody there undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheque and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and C. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

Amichand Govanji
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1908 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

EYE TROUBLES.
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Ganges St. KARACHI.

INSURANCE

East & West Ins. Co., Ld.
5, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Established in 1913.
Remarkable progress since last 3 years.
THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.
POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.
UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM
Before ensuring elsewhere consult our rates and Prospectus.
WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.
Apply to the Secretaries,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F 80,000,000
	£ 6,666,66'
Reserve Funds	F 43,777,341
	£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—89, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TRUMPET CALL
Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our
KAMSHASTRA
OF 150 PAGES.
It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTE DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street: CALCUTTA. Or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

Great Eastern Life Assurance
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)
ESTABLISHED IN 1908
RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.
AGENTS WANTED
For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS
Great Age, Security, Management and
Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But
Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
Hons. ADHIKARI-DESHPOTAL & Co., Opp. Gokal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Hons. TANDON BROTHERS, Chief Agents for U. P. 32½ Latouche Road, Lucknow.
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agents)

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Pr. Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns t the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Qualified and experienced ACCOUNTANT on Rs. 75 to 100 according to qualifications. State Vernacular. Apply in own handwriting to CHAIRMAN, KARNATAK CENTRAL CO-OP. BANK, Dharwar.
A 27432

WANTED—Agents for American Kerosine Oil, Petroleum, Lubricating Oil, in various Districts. Apply: Seth Gopalchandra Prabhudayal Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
A 3810

WANTED—An INDIAN LADY, well up in English to teach a girl of ten in a ble Hindu family. Pay Rs. 100 per nth, house rent free, with prospects. pply stating age, qualifications, giving references to Box No. 1825, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 27451

WANTED—About 100 men. Remuneration of about Rs. 50 or more according to merits. See personally between 9 to 11 a.m. on working days Messrs. DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO., Rawal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.
R 3802

WANTED— CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, ACCOUNTANTS, OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, CIVIL, ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, AGENTS, CASHIERS searching employments. Register names with EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ludhiana. For terms send anna stamp.
A R3790

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—One BLOCK, having full ventilation for high class Hindus and one MOTOR GARAGE. Apply PROPRIETOR, Keshavji Govindji's Building, 2nd floor, Dadi Sheth Road, Chowpatty.
C R3797

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Wadia Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

VALUABLE BOOKLETS FREE—On any of the following books, which give new discoveries, and are taking India by storm:—(1) HOW TO PRODUCE BOY OR GIRL by Choice, (2) NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE, (3) MANUFACTURE OF HAIR OILS, (4) MANUFACTURE OF BOOT POLISH. Name the subject in which interested. Address:—BERNARD PALISSYCO, Rawalpindi.
L R27405

PROFESSION.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT (Registered under Act XXI 1860).—Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal, Meerut.
P R3454

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3648

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in the Office of the undersigned upto 2 p.m. on 26-10-26 for the work of "Renewing the buckle plates of the Hope Bridge at Surat," estimated to cost Rs. 37,000 approximately.

Tender forms, with specifications, will be issued on payment of Rs. 2 per form on any working day upto 23.10.26.

Earnest money as noted on the form should accompany each tender in currency notes or Government Securities according to present market value.

The Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Division, reserves the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons.

(Sd.) G. D. DAFTARY,
Executive Engineer,
Surat and Broach Division.

Public Works Department,
Surat, 29th September, 1926.
27424

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of coal ashes on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Bulsar and Gangapur Districts, and will be received in the Agent's Office, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on 13th October, 1926.

Form of tender at Re. 1 each can be obtained from the Loco. and Carr. Superintendent, Parel.

Tenderers will be required to pay a sum of Rs. 500 in cash, as earnest money direct to the Treasurer, Broad Gauge, system, Bombay, and to attach the receipt obtained for it to the tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise the tender will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.

Dated 2/10/1926. 27442

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications ar published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

MATHERAN RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN FARES, GOODS, PARCELS RATES, ETC.

FROM 1st October 2 Up will leave Matheran at 7-50, 5 Down Neral at 17-10 daily. Changes in Passengers fares, goods, parcels rates, and particulars of train service each week in force upto June, 1927, appear only in Matheran Railway corrected Guide obtainable from 30th instant, at Wheeler's, Victoria Terminus, M.S.T. Neral Matheran Stations, N. Lord Matheran, each 0.2.0. Railway Hotel opened under experienced management of Mr. J. Marker, Rs. 6-8-0, per head per day.
27418

LEGAL NOTICES.

(Summary of the writ of summons)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2189 of 1926.

ABDUL REHMAN WAJIDALI KHAN ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

HUSSAN HAJI ABDULLA ..... Defendant.

To,

The defendant abovenamed.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 276 V rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII R. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, etc.

THE PLAINTIFF claims from the defendant the sum of Rs. 25,000 due at foot of the two promissory notes exhibit A to the plaint with interest and costs of this Suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 19th day of October, 1926, at eleven o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit and who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 24th day of September, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVER,
for Ag. Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVER.

The 24th day of September, 1926.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
27449

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.

KARNIK Depot, BOMBAY 4.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th October 1926, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Coy's Parcel Office, Grant Road.

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing, books, umbrellas, pieces of white check and Dhabilies; bdles of superior note papers; stationery; 1 crate trunks, etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge Section of the B. B and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th October at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 15, 1-16, 25-25A and 12 Case No. 101; 17, and 29. Parel Road near Dinshaw Petit Mills, Parel Chawl Road (Arthur Road and Parel Road).

Building (S. P. Sheds) New Worlee Road, (Facing Sea Shore)

Building (Bungalow) Street No. 41: Case No 542 Cleaveland Road Worlee.

AUCTION SALE of Wooden and Iron materials such as Teak Bullies, Round Rafters, Jungle wood Planks, Teak and Jungle wood scantlings: Old doors, with frames and shutters and glazed window ventilators, Jungle wood platforms, Eternite sheets screens, C. I. sheets, W. I. Storage tanks, 250 to 1000 gallons capacity, Ornamental C. I. Standards for gaslamps, Pickaxes, Pouras, K. S. Joists, anvils, bench vice, Bellow W. I. pipes, etc.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 7th October, 1926, in the morning at 9.30 a.m. (S.T.) at Parel Road near Byculla Bridge opposite G. I. P. Ry. Quarters, the above mentioned goods.

MENESSE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT JACKER'A MUSJID STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Noormahomed Abdulla and others the executors of the estate of the late Haji Currim Mahomed Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the building materials lying thereon situate at Jackeria Musjid Street admeasuring 273 square yards assessed by Municipality formerly under No. 120 and now under B Ward No. 2670 and Street Nos. 457-4-50 and Cadastral Survey No. 1418, Mandvi Division and bounded on East by Sweepers' passage, on West by Jackeria Musjid Street, on North by proprety of Haji Ibrahim Karim Mahomed and on South by property of the Purchaser.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 21492

BANKING

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND .. .... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 4,92,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... „ 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,24,559/12/1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalia City	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Ambalia Cant.	Jarranwalla	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
Ferozepore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Meerut City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Tavoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHAT A THRILL! AMAZING! with
BLANCHE SWEET
SEE
The Adventures of a Society Queen in Wildest South America
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
includes
The last tribute to the screen "Sheik" witnessed by thousands.
TIME: 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

CROWN CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
PRESENTS
"BLUE BLAZES"
Universal's thrilling Drama with PETE MORRISON and his famous horse "LIGHTNIN"
Also exquisite Singing and Stage Dances by
MISS ZAHIRA
IN INDIAN and EGYPTIAN SONGS & DANCES!
NEXT WEEK:—
Universal's Newest Startling SERIAL
"The FLAME FIGHTER"
Songs & Stages Dances by Miss VICTORIA!
Daily At: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.
Sat. and Sunday and Holidays from 3-30 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

AN OPPORTUNITY
TO-NIGHT — TO-NIGHT
Your favourite
CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
Radha-Madhao.
Radha-Madhao.
A Mythological-Masterpiece made by MR. BHAVE.
TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE
Est. Under the Guidance of Seth Vrijlal Kanchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.
NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agents' opinion (Dharana) and other information; are being daily received at this Bureau by special URGENT cables at great expense.
As regards Moffussil clientele, we
(a) Furnish promptly on commission basis whatever information is desired—whether foreign, i.e., about the futures, etc., or local about the Bombay market,
(b) procure foreign cables if special charges are given, and
(c) execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay.
For commission rates, special charges, deposit terms and other particulars please write to the MANAGER.
Persons in Bombay who wish to take avail of our effective service, are requested either to write to us, phone up, or see us at our office.
With our experience and efficient staff, despatch and accuracy are always ensured.

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add. "COMEALONG".
Tel. Nos. 21788—23044.

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SHARE BAZAR.

Mill shares opened weak and declined to Rs. 15 to 20 but improved somewhta at the close.

The decline was due to cotton rates which dropped to 25 rupees in two days. Market is generally steady.

We quite:—B. Dyeing 881/4, Century 370, Fazul 861/4, Pearl 490, Crescent 175, Indore 375, Nagpur 541/4, Swadeshi 510, New Great 310, Colaba 141/4, Sixplex 132/8, Burma 543/12.

Tata Steel ruled also easier. Bank shares were firm.

We quote:—Tata Hydro 1091/4, Tata Defd. 215, Tata Ord. 57/4, Tram 134/6, Tata Power 592/8, Andhra ord. 755, Imperial Bank 1472/8, Partly paid 371/4, India 76/8, Eastern 83, Central 27/4.

Bombay 4 October

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rs.	a.
Bank of India.. ..	50	2½	76	4
Baroda	50	4	83	8
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	55	
Central	25	1½	27	6
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	83	
Imperial	500	40	1472	8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	370	
Union	5	0 4 0	3	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10	..	20	12
Central India Mining..	10	4½Y	27	4
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	137	8
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	112	8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	310	
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	6	
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	45	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	940	
Amritsar Pattia ..	100	10 p.c.	146	
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	116	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	100	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	95	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81	
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	85	
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	94	x D
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	101	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	155	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	725	
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c	74	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	162	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	260	
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—		10	15
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	76	
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	760	
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1007	8
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	134	6
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	64	8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	82	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	67	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1091	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	970	
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	592	8
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	785	
PRESS COMPANIES				
Barsi Press			470	
Akbar	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	140	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1070	
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230	
New Berar	500	80	860	
New East India ..	1,000	..	9-5	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	590	
Vow Prince of Wales..	500	61	710	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	680	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	250	
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	70	..	18	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	543	12
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	3	142	8
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10	12
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	46	
British Burma Petroleum .. ..Sh.	8	0-2-0	6	
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	195	
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	105	
Mckenzie	100	30	380	
New Uni n Floor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	690	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	140	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	72	
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	215	
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	57	4
Thacker	50	..	100	
Telephone	50	nil	34	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710	
Industrial & Prudential	6	6¼ p.c.	5	
Jupiter	15	..	5	8
New India	25	ly	23	
Oriental Life	100	30 p c	1020	
Vulcan	16	0 6-9	4	6
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	437	8
Alliance	100	..	35	
Apollo	50	..	8	
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Bezar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O ..	500	15	320	
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	881	4
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	290	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	170	
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	92	8
Century	100	20y	370	
Central India O. ..	100	16	541	4
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	450	
Ceylon	100	...	45	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	..	141	4
Coorla	100	..	150	
Crescent	100	4	180	
Currimbhoy	250	..	290	
David	500	..	300	
Dawn	250	40	740	
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1	0 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	230	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	145	
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	27	8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	235	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	860	
Finlay	100	nil	135	
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	700	
Globe	100	..	50	
Gokak	100	5	110	
Idndoostan	1,000	125	1650	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	182	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	375	
Jamshed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		110	
Kilachand	25	..	5	12
Kohinoor	500	..	1145	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5800	
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	22	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	113	12
Madras United ..	250	15	515	
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1900	
Mathradas	100	..	110	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	86	4
Morarjee Gocouldas ..	1,000	..	2400	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	127	8
Mysore	50	4	113	12
New City of Bombay.	100	10	155	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	310	
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70	
Pearl	250	12	493	
Phoenix	100	10	425	
Premier	100	..	37	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	525	
Sholapur	1,000	450	8325	
Simplex	250	..	132	8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	37	8
Standard	500	40	1350	
Swadeshi	100	18	510	
Swan	100		155	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	125	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2300	
Vishnu P.	500	35	580	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	950	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, October 4

Ahmedabad				437 8
Bombay Cotton				320
Bombay Dysing	875	881-4	882-4	881-4
Century	370	370	361-4	360
Central India ..	547-8	541-4	536-4	541-4
Colaba Land ..				142-8
Crescent				175
Edward Sassoon..				137-8
Fazulbhoy	860	862-8	850	861-4
Finalay				135
Globe				50
Gokak				110
Indian Bleaching				182-8
Indore Malwa				375
Kohinoor				1150
Madhowjee ..				113-12
Mathuradas				110
Meyer Sassoon				86-4
Mysore				113-12
New Great ..	305	311-4	302-8	310
Pearl	490	491-4	481-4	490
Pabany				230
Phoenix				425
Simplex ..				132-8
Swadeshi	505	510	502-8	510
Swan Mills				155
Tata Mill				125
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				250
Bombay Steam				102-8
Bundi Cement				20-12
Central India Mining				27-8
Indian Cement				136-4
Katni Cement Ord. ..				113-12
Shivarajpur .. .. .. +				45-8
Tram Co. Ord.				134-6
Tata Hydro	1090	1092-8	1086-4	1091-4
Tata Iron & Stee Ord	57	57-8	55-4	57-8
Tata Iron & Steiel Def.	215	215	205	215

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of affairs as on the 24th September, 1926:—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	4,92,50,000
Public Deposits	19,20,20,000
Other Deposits	81,48,29,000
Sundries	85,31,000
Rupees	1,12,08,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	19,29,97,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,22,32,000
Loans	11,83,69,000
Cash Credits	21,09,21,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	4,65,82,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	28,69,000
Dead Stock	2,77,39,000
Sundries	41,85,000
Balances with other Banks ..	10,43,000
	61,69,37,000
Cash	50,39,43,000
Rupees	1,12,08,80,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London	£922,100
Advances in London	£928,900
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 64,700
Percentage	49.63
Bank Rate	4 p.c.

A COMBINATION FOR THE RICH TO BECOME MANLY AND HEALTHY

ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI

is the best nerve tonic for overworked and used up energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old and hopeless impotent. This is the leading tonic of the day. Price Rs. 10 for 30 Pills.

ANANGA PROBHA OIL.

An external liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola.

Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji, (177 B), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

J. Dias & Bros

173, PRINCESS ST. BOMBAY.

Blue Blazer ..Rs. 30
Tweed Sports Coat Rs.25
Grey Flannel Trousers Rs.15
Fancy Indigo Serge Suit Blue or Brown Rs.55
White Office Suit Rs. 11-8 & Rs. 12-8
White Office Trousers Rs. 4 & Rs. 4-8

Made to your measure.

CUT, MAKE & TRIM GUARANTEED.

Eczema, Rashes

Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

Profit by Mr. Abbott's Experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHER & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Bombay, Oct. 2.

A further drop of 52 to 48 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on further long liquidation and continued hedge selling on reports of favouaable weather. Liverpool has been reported 13 to 14 points down.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—The American market continues weak with a good deal of uncertainty as to a basic price. The next Bureau Report will be published on the 8th instant which may throw some light on the position and restore confidence.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 2nd instant as under:—"General feeling bearish. South selling freely."

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Report:—The decline in America continues uninterruptedly and quotations on Saturday closed a further 50 points lower. Continued hedge selling appears to be the sole cause of the decline, and this fact indicates to us that the crop is even larger than the New York Journal of Commerce's recent estimate of 16,679,000 bales. We are now within sight of the 13 cents level for which we confidently looked and we cannot yet see any indication that the decline will be checked, for the Trade remains indifferent and the rapid drop of nearly 5 cents has come as a very unpleasant surprise to many operators, with the result that the outside element is afraid to take a hand. However, there must be an end to everything and the present declining tendency can be no exception to this rule, especially as the crop has still to survive a danger period of two or three weeks. We therefore think that our friends will be wise to anticipate the demand which must ultimately come from legitimate consumers and to commence now a scale down buying policy and to base their operations on the possibility that prices may, if the worst happens, give way another 150 points. We cannot visualise prices permanently below 12 cents during the next few months.

In accordance with a further decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 280, i.e. Rs. 3¼ lower than Saturday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May, and gradually declined to Rs. 277½ on selling by Exporters and Commission Houses. On Offices and Shroffs buying the values improved to Rs. 281½ at which rate the market closed at 4 p.m. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 281½ and advanced to Rs. 284 on buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs and closed firm at Rs. 283¼.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 264 and eased to Rs. 261½ on Exporters and General selling, but again improved to Rs. 265½ on Shroffs and Commission Houses buying and closed at the same rate. F.G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 225.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet on Saturday with nominal off-take.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

	6 p.m.
Fully Good Broach April/May	283¼
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	223½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	267½

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Fully Good Broach April/May	281
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	225
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	265

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd October, 1926:—

Cotton	1603 Bales.
Wheat	8307 Cwts.
Linseed	1086 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	153 Cwt.
Gingellyseed	887 Cwt.
Poppyseed	16 Cwt.
Groundnuts	1147 Cwt.
Castorseed	545 Cwt.
Rice	2185 Cwt.
Myrabollams	1763 Cwt.
Cottonseed	1265 Cwt.
Mowraseed	1131 Cwt.
Gram	3077 Cwt.
Juwar	7992 Cwt.
Masun	23 Cwt.
Barley	206 Cwt.
Bajri	1674 Cwt.
Coal	259 Tons

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE
ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 4th 1926

In full-pressed Bales.	2-10-26	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	110	1,472	887
Central India	71	5,124	5,883
Barsi and Nagar	49	382	1,109
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	110	171
Berar	..	1,139	3,108
Central Provinces	100	264	1,690
Total Oomras	330	8,495	12,767
Dholera	146	1,373	3,348
N.W. Provinces	116	1,501	1,584
Rajputana	146	3,657	921
Sind-Punjab	218	2,303	1,876
Broach	..	9	..
Coompta & Dharwar	..	3,349	7,474
Western-Northern	105	4,829	4,788
Cocoanada	..	17	908
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	3,429	5,019
Persian	3	1,414	509
American	409	4,004	138
Egyptian and African	..	3,730	10,585
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	..	..
Total	1603	41,170	49,447

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	2-10-26	1st Sept to 30th Sept, This year	Last year
Europe	51	33,011	35,037
Japan & China	..	10,776	30,471
Coast Ports	3.0	1,325	1,784
Up country by Rail	..	9,335	398
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	2,075	3,109
Total	354	56,524	70,795

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 2.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 16-7/16.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 2.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed 1b Spot—
1s. 9 1/8d. Buyers.
1s. 9 1/4d. Sellers.
Pale Crepe 1b. Spot—
1s. 8 3/4d. Buyers
1s. 9d. Sellers.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

	Week ending 2.10.26. Bales.
Total in Sight	3,005,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	216,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	125,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	3,194,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	502,000
Total Sales	37,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	800
East Indian Cotton Stock	9,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	900
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	1,300
American Cotton Afloat	149,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	8,000
Total Afloat	233,000
Takings of the World's Spinners American Cotton	325,000

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct 4.

Ready:—21/7/3.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 21/6/9. Highest 21/7/0. At 5.30 p.m. 21/7/9.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/6/3. Highest 21/6/6. At 5.30 p.m. 21/6/6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asho:—Opening 0/1/0.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0/2/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Ready:—61/14/0.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 61/10/0. Highest 61/10/6. At 5.30 p.m. 61/10/6.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 61/3/0. Highest 61/3/3. At 5.30 p.m. 61/3/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asho:—Opening 1/6/0.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 2/2/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct 4.

BC RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32 Ready.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 15th Oct.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/6d.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 October.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/8 Jan/Feb.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276 1/2.
Bank's buying T T 274 1/2
Bank's buying D D 273 1/2.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269 1/2.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1227.
Bank's buying D D 1297.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1312.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 134 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 days 131.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 140 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 177.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157.
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90
CROSS RATES—
London—New York 4.85½ 2nd inst.
London—Japan 2/0 2nd inst.
London—Paris 173¼ 2nd inst.
London—Belgium 179.00 2nd inst.
London—Switzerland 25.14 2nd inst
London—Italy 129.00 2nd inst.
London—Prague 164.00 2nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Gold £4.41½ 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 26 11/16d. 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 26 11/16d. 2nd inst
Silver New York Ready 58 1/8 cts.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 21/32 per cent. 2nd instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 25/32 per cent. 2nd instant.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—All 3/4 per cent; 3 mos. 2 per cent; 6 mos. 3 per cent; 12 mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BULLION

Bombay, Oct 4.

Sovereigns ready 13/7/6.
Sovereigns forward 13/7/6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/10 6
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/6/0.
Bar silver ready Rs. 61/6.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 61/1.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 60/10.

London, Oct. 2.

Bar gold ready, s. 84 9 3/4
Silver ready, d. 26/11.
Silver forward, d. 26/11.
TONE OF SILVER—
Uncertain but at present steady India bought heavily for immediate shipment. China was a large buyer at lower rate. We look on this rise as temporary.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 4.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/5
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/2
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929/47 Rs 101/14
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/14
5 per cent. Loan due 1938 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/7
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/6
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1923 Rs. 107/0.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs 102.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/15
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/15.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 109.
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/9
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 86/9
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 103/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6
Tone of Market:—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	58 0 0
Brass English	1	57 0 0
Brass, English	1¼	57 0 0
Brass, English	1½	57 4 0
Brass, English	1¾	57 4 0
Brass, English	2	57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	60 8 0
Copper German	1	61 8 0
Copper German	1¼	61 8 0
Panchteka Joint		32 0 0
Copper English Bars		54 8 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead, country		23 8 0
Kager Brass Metal	3.4	56 12 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	55 0 0
Koger Brass 1½ to 1¾, 1¾ to 2		55 8 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		62 0 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Frc. Demand	1220
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	140 1/2
Shanghai	177
Japan	133 3/4
Singapore	157
Market steady.	

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Oct. 4.

KHADI.	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Textile	,,	0 11 9
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jacob	,,	0 11 6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 6

LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.

Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century 91½-92½	,,	0 15 6
Century 6404/8705	,,	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 3
Phoenix	,,	1 0 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 15 9
Mankji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 6
Kaliamardan	,,	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 0

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:

Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 3 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
David Mills	,,	1 0 3
Apollo Mill	,,	1 0 3

LONG CLOTH X Quality:—

Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 0 6
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 0

LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-32 In:—

Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 14 9
Sakuntala	,,	0 14 9
Sundari Brand	,,	0 14 6
Globe	,,	0 14 0
Rachael	,,	0 14 6
Paikhi	,,	0 14 7
Maher		0 14 6

LEPAD:—

Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 9
Maher	,,	0 15 0
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0

DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—

Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Centu.y	,,	1 1 0
Mun Mi'l	,,	1 6 0

DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—

Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata	,,	3 0 0

CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—

Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	,,	4 0 0
Century	,,	4 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 5 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 7 0

BLACK CHECK:—

5800 Sholapur	,,	11 1 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 12 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 8 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 12 0

GABRUN NO. 5124:—

Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 0 0
Hindustan	,,	8 0 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 0 0

SALITA:—

Century	Per lb.	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6

STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—

777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 7 0
777 Crescent		2 4 0
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0

DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—

Kanta	Per lb.	1 2 0
Great	,,	1 2 0
Phoenix	,,	1 2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 3 0
Tata	,,	1 2 0

CHADAR Kori Calender:—

Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 6
David	,,	1 0 0
Mahel	,,	1 0 0

LEWIS & JONES WEEKLY CIRCULAR

Bombay, Sept. 30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities have again been a dull and inactive market, with prices practically unchanged on the week.

According to the Currency Statement for the week ending 22nd instant the note issue has been deflated by a further 4 crores against a sale of securities held in England.

Bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent.

Closing prices of Securities are as follows:—

3½ per cent Rupee Paper 77.4, Redn. Yield 4.10.

4 per cent Conversion Loan 94.8, Redn. Yield 4.27.

4 per cent 1960/70 88.6, Redn. Yield 4.18.

5 per cent 1935 (taxable) 102.12, Redn. Yield 4.15.

5 per cent 1929/47 (taxable) 101.14, Redn. Yield 4.40.

5 per cent 1933 (tax free) 104.7, Redn. Yield 4.25.

5 per cent 1945/55 (tax free) 108.5, Redn. Yield 4.48

5½ per cent 1928 (tax free) 107.2, Redn. Yield 4.10.

6 per cent 1927 (tax free) 102.0, Redn. Yield 3.88.

6 per cent 1930 (tax free) 107.0, Redn. Yield 3.98.

6 per cent 1931 (tax free) 108.2, Redn. Yield 4.08.

6 per cent 1932 (tax free) 109.2, Redn. Yield 4.16.

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan 113.10, Redn. Yield 4.48.

COTTON MILL SHARES.

Shares in this section are lower on the week's trading, due to the possibility of the mills deciding to work short time, owing to the large stocks now held.

We quote:—

Bombay Dyeings 895 30-9-26, 915 23-9-26.
Century 377½ 30-9-26, 393½ 23-9-26.
Crescent 180 30-9-26, 191½ 23-9-26.
Pabaney 227½ 30-9-26, 240 23-9-26.
Fazulbhoy 882½ 30-9-26, 911½ 23-9-26.
New Great 317½ 30-9-26, 332½ 23-9-26.
Pearl 500 30-9-26, 496½ 23-9-26.
Swadeshi 512½ 30-9-26, 522½ 23-9-26.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Railways.—Tapti Valleys are better at Rs. 725 and Ahmedabad Prantij at Rs. 940. Sialkots are wanted at Rs. 101. Other shares are more or less neglected.

Banks.—Imperials which were quoted at Rs. 1,390 and Rs. 350 last week, closed today at Rs. 1,432½ and Rs. 366½ buyers, and look like improving still further. Buyers have not been able to obtain their requirements owing to scarcity of scrip. Bank of Indias are easier at Rs. 76½, whilst Centrals after touching Rs. 27¾ close Rs. 27½ sellers. Barodas are in demand at Rs. 83½ with nothing offering.

Cements are weaker, and selling orders have been difficult to execute. Bundis are Rs. 21½ and Punjab Portland Rs. 6¾. Katnis ord. eased to Rs. 116½ whilst the defds. were done at Rs. 305. The 1st and the 2nd prefs. are quoted at Rs. 102½ and Rs. 92. Jubbulpurs are lower at Rs. 6¾. Indians close Rs. 143¾.

Bombay Burmas were keenly enquired for to-day, closing better at Rs. 530 and Rs. 142½ prem. The market is anticipating an increased final dividend.

New Indias after touching Rs. 26½ are quiet at Rs. 24 with sellers over.

Trams fell to Rs. Rs. 126/14 on the interim dividend declaration of Rs. 2½ per share, but close at Rs. 130. The prefs. are in demand at Rs. 65.

Bombay Steams have lost 10 points on the week at Rs. 162½ and are likely to sag away still further.

Tata Iron and Steel shares have undergone sharp fluctuations on vairous rumours regarding the progress of the proxy fight in connection with to-morrow's meeting. The ords. and defds. are lower at Rs. 59½ and Rs. 226½. Business in the 2nd prefs. has fallen off considerably and they close easier at Rs. 75. The 1st prefs. have sellers at Rs. 140 c. d.

Tata Hydro Group has been firmer. Anticipating that Tata Power will commence to supply current before long the ordinary shares have proved to Rs. 577½ and are likely to appreciate still further.

We quote:—

Andhra Valley Ord. 752½ 30-9-26, 745 23-9-26.
Andhra Valley Pref. 1005 30-9-26, 1002½ 23-9-26.
Tata Hydro Ord. 1000 30-9-26, 1097½ 23-9-26.
Tata Hydro Pref. 962½ 30-9-26, 970 23-9-26.
Tata Power Ord. 577½ 30-9-26, 565 23-9-26.
Tata Power Pref. 775 30-9-26, 775 23-9-26.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

	Ready Mill Terms	Delivery Nov.
Bengal Superfine M G	280/90	.....
Bengal Fine M G	275/85	+24/5
Bengal F G M G	260/70	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	275/85	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	160/70	.....
Punjab Americans F G M G	323/30	.....
Wardha Hinght Fine M G	315/25	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	315/25	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	300/5	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	305/10	.....
Arvi Fine M G	310/20	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	295/5	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	295/305	+29/30
Mulkapur Fine M G	275/85	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	270/80	+19/20
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	330/40	.....
Broach F G M G	310/20	.....
Muthia Fine M G	265/70	.....
Muthia F G M G	245/55	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	340/50	.....
Westerns Good M G	285/300	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj Fine M G	330/35	.....
Cambodia Fine M G	375/85	.....
Navsari Fine M G	.....	.....
Surat Fine M G	350/55	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon Fine M G	285/300	.....
Dhollera Fine M G	320/25	.....
Kalagin Fine M G	.....	.....

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It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 20 a year.
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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

Dr. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

Has for upwards of 70 years been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases** of the **Throat** and **Chest, Bronchitis, Asthma, Ailments** of **Children, Chronic Coughs** and **Colds,** and **all Wasting Diseases,** because it has the well-earned reputation of being **The Purest, Most Palatable, Most Easily Digested,** and **Most Speedily Efficacious.**

DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is a Pure Natural Oil obtained only from fish caught in the region of the Lofoden Isles off the coast of Norway, and the greatest care has always been taken to ensure that no process in its preparation can conduce to the destruction either partial or total of the **Vitamines,** the abundance of which in Cod Liver Oil is responsible for the remarkable results achieved with it therapeutically. It is confidently thought that this is the sole reason why Dr. De Jongh's Oil has always been amongst the most highly recommended and the most highly valued preparation of this description.

Representatives in India: *Calcutta:* B. K. PAUL & CO. *Bombay:* LEVETUS LTD. *Madras:* WILSON & CO.

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ANSAR HARFORD & CO. LTD
182 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C. 1.
BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, October 6.

Football: H. M. S. Cairo vs. Y. M. C. A. Cooperage, 5.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 7.

Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the New India Assurance Company, Limited, Central Bank Building, at 4.30 p.m. for Reduction of Capital.

Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the New India Assurance Company, Limited, at 4.45 p.m.

Last Day for Nominations to Assembly: Bombay City (non-Mahomedan), Bombay City (Mahomedan) and Bombay (European) Constituencies up to 3 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

SARAIYA.—On October 4, at the Ruxmani Hindu Lying-in-Hospital, to Padmavati, Wife of R. G. Saraiya and daughter of Sir Purshotamdas and Lady Thakurdas, a son.Both doing well.

R3815

Swarajya Sabha.—The Annual General Meeting of the Swarajya Sabha will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, to consider the report and to elect office-bearers.

Gita Class.—Swami Viswananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct to-morrow (Wednesday) a public class in English on the "Bhagavad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

Steamer Movement.—The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from London of 23rd ultimo arrived at Aden at 10.30 a.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 4.30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Feiday the 8th instant.

City's Health.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox Attack nil; Death nil; Cholera Attack nil; Death nil; Plague Attack nil; Death nil; Influenza Attack nil; Death nil.

Total mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 99.

Total mortality this day last year was 77.

Gujarati Almanac.—The "Almanac" for Samvat 1983, called the "Shoodh Kartiki Panchang," issued by the "Gujarati" Office, Bombay, is a very handy and valuable publication. Its importance is enhanced by the insertion of useful information pertaining to postal, railway, and income-tax regulations, e.c. It is a very useful "vade-mecum" to businessmen in their offices as well as to the ordinary citizens in their homes.

Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund.—Under the auspices of the Lamington Road Municipal Marathi Boys' and Girls' Schools, a performance by the "Bharat Mela" in aid of the above named Hospital was arranged on Tuesday, the the 28th ultimo, under the presidency of Mrs. Shoffi Tyabji in the School premises.

At the close of the performance a small purse, containing an amount of Rs. 56-15, contributed by the students and the staff of both the schools was handed over to the conener of the Fund.

Public Meeting at Dadar.—Under the auspices of the G Ward Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. at the open ground near Tilak Bridge (New bridge Lady Jamsedji Road, Dadar) in connection with the ensuing Council Elections when Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Balubhai T. Desai, F. J. Ginwalla, B. G. Kher, K. P. Khadilkar, Dr. Deshmukh and others will speak. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

Lecture on Indian Art.—A public lecture illustrated with lantern slides "Ancient Ideals in Indian Art" will be delivered by Mr. S. Fyzee Rahamin, under the auspices of the Youth Lodge, Theosophical Society at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

Lady Northcote Orphanage Scouts.—A large number of scouts of various troops were present on the occasion of the opening of the Club Room of Pratap Troop 67th Bombay of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage by Prof. Kaji.

In opening the club room, Prof. Kaji referred to the usefulness of a club room to a Scout Troop and offered some advice to the Scouts. Then followed the renewal of Scout Promise with great solemnity and after some refreshments the gathering dispersed.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

All telegraph offices in Portuguese India will observe Sunday working hours on Tuesday the 5th October 1926 on account of a national holiday.

Ordinary telegrams for those offices will not be accepted on that day.—A.P.

HIGH COURT.

LOSS BY FIRE DURING RAILWAY TRANSIT.

IS CONSIGNEE BOUND TO TAKE DELIVERY?

The Hon. Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court disposed of the suit filed by Messrs. Goculdas Dossa and Co., claiming Rs. 31,203 from the G.I.P. Railway Co. in respect of damage caused by fire during transit to 90 bales of cloth consigned by him from Dharwar to Bombay.

The consignment which was at railway's risk arrived in Bombay on 17th January, 1924, in a damaged condition, and the railway company intimated to the plaintiff that they had arranged the goods to be surveyed by Messrs. Ericson and Richards. The plaintiffs having refused to join in the survey, the company got an exparte survey held on 27th February, 1924, and sent a copy of the report to the plaintiffs.

Thereafter, the plaintiffs, without prejudice to their contentions, took delivery of the consignment on 30th May; and sold the goods by public auction, realising Rs. 18,729.

It was contended by Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, Counsel for the plaintiffs, that they were entitled to the full value of the goods as on the date of consigning from Dharwar, and that in any event they were entitled to damages equivalent to the difference between the full value and the price that was realised by the auction sale on 30th May. Counsel further maintained that the plaintiffs were justified in refusing to take delivery because the goods were so much damaged that they had lost their original character and utility. The defendant company's counsel Mr. D. B. Binning contended that when the company wrote to the plaintiffs to take delivery, they had fulfilled their part of the contract of carriage. Even if the goods was damaged, it was still the duty of the plaintiffs to take delivery, after which they could sell it by public auction and claim the loss from the company.

His Lordship held that the plaintiffs' claim for the full value of the goods was not maintainable, having regard to the company's notice to take delivery. There was a distinction between a breach of contract of carriage and a default to deliver the goods within a reasonable period. When the company offered to tender the goods, the plaintiffs ought to have taken the delivery, and if on their refusal the goods depreciated in value, the company's liability could not rank higher than that of an ordinary bailee under the Contract Act, and they could not be held responsible for any loss unless negligence was proved against them. Under these circumstances his Lordship found that the proper measure of damages to be awarded to the plaintiffs was the difference between the value of the goods on the date of consignment and the price that could have been realised by selling it by public auction at the time the company tendered delivery. The suit was accordingly referred to the Commissioner for ascertaining the amount on this basis.

CASHIER CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

ACQUITTED ON UNANIMOUS VERDICT

After a protracted hearing the trial was concluded, before Mr. Justice Patkar and a common jury at the High Court Sessions, of the case against Shrilal Shastri, an M.A., LL.B., of Madras, and K. Narayanrao, a Madrasi motor cleaner, on charges of forgery and cheating.

The first accused was a cashier in the firm of Messrs. Sunderdas and Co., Solicitors, and in that capacity had charge of cheque books, cash, etc. It was alleged by the prosecution that on 21st September last, he wrote out a cheque for Rs. 2,000 on the Bank of Baroda, and forged the signature of Rao Bahadur Sunderdas who alone had authority to do so. The second accused then got it cashed at the Bank, and the amount of equally divided between them. The fraud was detected a few days later, and the police who traced out the second accused found that he had opened a current account at the Imperial Bank with Rs. 1,000. He confessed to the police to having cashed the cheque and shared the booty with first accused.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty. The first stated that he was entirely innocent and knew nothing about the offence. The second accused explained that he had earned Rs. 1,300 at the races, out of which he had deposited Rs. 1,000 with the Imperial Bank.

The prosecution evidence being over, Messrs. R. D. N. Wadia, and Veail, counsel for the Crown and the accused respectively, addressed the jury. After his Lordship's summing up, the jury unanimously found the first accused not guilty on both the charges, and the second accused guilty on the charge of cheating only.

His Lordship accordingly acquitted and discharged the first accused, and postponed passing sentence in the other till this morning.

EVANS' CASE AT SESSIONS.

TO BE TRIED BY CHIEF JUSTICE.

The case against L. Evans, former chief accountant of the Hongkong Bank, who has been committed to the current Criminal Sessions of the High Court will, it is understood, be taken up for hearing by the Chief Justice on Thursday next.

VINEGAR FOR ACETIC ACID.

A CHEMIST FINED.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. H.P.H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court in the case in which Beliram Bishandas of Messrs. Belliram and Bros. Chemists and Druggists of 77, Princess Street was charged by Mr. D.W. Chamber of the Goods Agency, Carnac Bunder, B.B. and C.I. Railway with offence under Section 106 and 107 of the Indian Railway Act and Sections 417 and 420 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The complainant who is a foreman at Carnac Bunder Yard of the B.B. and C.I. Railway had alleged that on May 18, the accused had booked parcels containing 40 bottles containing acetic acid for Mogulpura. The marks on the packages did not bear the true name of their contents. On the contrary the accused wrote in the consignment note that the packages contained vinegar. The packages were therefore, booked at ordinary rate. But when on May 21, a sub-inspector of the Watch and Ward Department examined the wagon in which the packages booked by the accused were laid, he found that one of the bottles in the packages was broken and the smell in the wagon was choking. The complainant, thereupon, grew suspicious and on getting the contents of the bottles examined, it was found out that it was acetic acid and not vinegar as stated by the accused. Had the accused stated that the packages contained bottles of acetic acid, his packages would not have been booked by the Railway as they were not properly packed, and the booking charges would have been Rs. 106 instead of Rs. 81-9 which amount he had paid by saying that the packages contained vinegar.

Mr. C.N. Kanuga who defended the accused said that the accused could be charged under the Criminal Procedure Code, as the offence alleged to have been committed by him was under the Railway Act.

The Magistrate convicted the accused under Section 106 and 107 of the Indian Railways Act and sentenced him to pay an aggregate fine of Rs. 200.

Mr. Modi, Pleader, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the B.B. and C.I. Railway.

A SUSPECT REMANDED

Sergeant Oliver, of the Pydhownie Police Station, placed one Gokulprasad Dattadin before Mr. G.R. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court and applied for his remand into police custody till October 5.

It was alleged that the accused was connected with a theft case in which property worth Rs. 4,000 was stolen from Bombay. He was arrested at Virar on August 29, and after keeping him there for a month, he was brought to Bombay to stand his trial. As the inquiries in the matter were yet incomplete, the remand was necessary.

The Magistrate granted the application.

UNLICENSED POSSESSION OF REVOLVER

Constantine Rebello, an Indian Christian was placed before Mr. G.R. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Police Court on a charge of selling an old six-chambered revolver without licence.

The prosecution alleged that the accused had possessed the revolver for a long time without licence and had ultimately sold it to one Cardoos. The offence was detected by a bailiff who had found the revolver in possession of Cardoos while serving him with a warrant.

The accused pleaded guilty and confessing that he had no licence either to possess a revolver or to sell it, he said that he had not sold the revolver to Cardoos but had pledged it for Rs. 4.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF WOMAN

Information had been filed by one Laxman Hari, a tailor, before the Fifth Presidency Magistrate at the Dadar Police Court charging Bhagubai, Malu and Ramchandra, the mother, father and brother, respectively of the wife of the complainant, with abducting his wife Chandrabai.

In the course of his information, the complainant had stated that he was married to Chandrabai when she was of a tender age. After his marriage, he had tried very often to bring his wife to stay with him but as he alleged, his mother-in-law had prevented the girl from going with him. He had therefore filed a complaint against the 1st accused in September but as it was agreed before the Magistrate, that she (the first accused) would allow her daughter to go and live with the complainant, the case was compounded. The accused had, however, taken away the girl with her and had not sent her to the complainant. The complainant, therefore, prayed for process against the accused persons who, he alleged, had abetted each other in the commission of the offence.

The case came up for hearing before Mr. P.L. Thakkar, the Fifth Presidency Magistrate at the Dadar Police Court on Friday last when while the case was being heard by the Magistrate the complainant got excited all of a sudden and forcibly drew out his wife from the side of her mother. The strange attitude of her husband frightened Chandrabai who began to cry loudly in the court-room. The Magistrate removed the complainant from the premises of the Court temporarily and calling him back again reproached him for taking the law in his hands.

His Worship postponed the hearing of the case and ordered the girl Chandrabai to live with her mother till judgment in the case was delivered. The complainant was charged by the Crown with an offence of creating disturbance in the Court.

A WOMAN'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Buchoobai, a Parsi lady, aged 45, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the sea from off the wall at Ballard Bunder at 9 a.m. on Sunday. She was, however, rescued in time and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she was found to be suffering from a shock and detained for treatment. The medical authorities are also of opinion that she was of unsound mind.

She is under arrest now. Sergeant F. Gibbs appeared before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the Third Presidency Magistrate on Monday morning and applied for a remand of the accused to police custody till the 11th instant, pending further enquiries. He said that as soon as she was discharged from the hospital, they wanted to take her to the Police Surgeon for examination.

His Worship granted the remand.

A PROSTITUTE FINED RS. 50

At the Girgaum Police Court before a bench of Hony. Presidency Magistrates consisting of Sir Reginald Spence and Mr. B. S. Turkhud, one Bhagoobai a prostitute was charged with disorderly behaviour.

The evidence showed that on the 27th September the accused came down from her house and went up to P.C. 2995 and started abusing him. She was drunk. As she was creating a row another policeman came on the scene and tried to persuade the accused to go home. She would not go and abused the other policeman also. She was therefore arrested.

The accused pleaded not guilty. Her defence was that some one threw stones at her window. She called out to the policeman and asked him to arrest the man. As the policeman would not arrest him she went up to him. The sepoy denied having seen any one throwing the stones.

The Magistrate held that on the evidence the accused was guilty of disorderly behaviour. She abused the police constable in very vulgar and foul terms. As the accused admitted a previous conviction for disorderly behaviour, she was fined Rs. 50.

Mr. Muranjan, Pleader appeared for the accused.

DR. SAVARKAR'S SAD EXPERIENCE

At the Girgaum Police Court before a Bench of Hony. Presidency Magissrate consisting of Sir Reginald Spence and Mr. B. S. Turkhud, Deputy Inspector McCulloch charged one Laxman Raja, a victoria driver, for rash and negligent driving.

The facts of the case were that on the 19th ultimo at about 2 p.m. Dr. N.D. Savarkar was waiting for a tram car on the Girgaum Road. As the tram car did not arrive for some time he was crossing the road to take up a tram car proceeding towards the Flora Fountain. In the mean time, the accused drove very fast and knocked him down. As he got up, the driver abused the Doctor. The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that the complainant was inattentive of the traffic and was reading a newspaper and though he hailed him he paid to attention to it. The accused's statement was not supported by any evidence. The Court held the accused guilty of rash and negligent driving and abusing the complainant and fined him Rs. 10.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

PROF. RAMAMURTI ON ANCIENT INDIAN PRACTICES.

A well attended public meeting, under the joint auspices of "The Madrasi Union" and "The Travancorean Association" was held on Sunday evening at Parel, when Prof. Ramamurthi, the great physical culturist delivered an interesting lecture on "Physical Culture." Mr. P. P. Iyer presiding.

After Mr. Iyer had introduced the lecturer of the evening in a short speech, Prof. Ramamurthi rose up amidst thundering applause to address the gathering.

The Professor said that the science of physical culture in this country was no new innovation. The lecturer said, India had a strong man in every home in ancient days and he deplored her present condition when she was said to be the weakest nation in the world.

He emphasised that the Yogic System imparted to the practitioner a sound body and mind and that it had also a great curative force. From his forty-seven years of experience as a physical culturist and his long travels both in this country and abroad where he came in contact with Western system and sciences, he was convinced of the superiority of the ancient Indian system, he said.

Prof. Ramamurthi then said that he had at present confined his energies to the organisation of physical culture institutions where exercises of the 'asanas' and similar antique system would be taught, as, he said, no physique, whatever its outward development, could be strong in mind, unless the internal organs were developed which could be done efficiently by the Yogic principles. He continued that he had opened a class at the "Congress House" and instructions were being given every morning and evening.

BOMBAY SILVER MARKET.

JAPANESE BANK SELLING.

GOLD "STEADY".

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

London cable is as follows:—

"Silver market uncertain, but at present steady. India bought heavily for immediate shipment. China was a large buyer at lower rate. We look on this rise as temporary."

London Forward: 26 11|16d.

Lnodon Forward: 26 11|16d.

London Gold: 84s.—9 3|4d.

New York Silver: 58 1|4 cent.

China Exchange: 2s.—7 11|16d.

We are informed that there was "heavy buying" by India, and "large buying" by China—this was responsible for London "spot" being 3|8d. and London "forward" being 5|16d. higher.

The Bombay Market reported a steady to "firm" tone, during the earlier part of the day. The market steadily rose, owing to China opening steady and well-known Marwari operator buying freely in "Asho" (1st. settlement). Rates rose to Rs. 62-1 and 61-8 for 1st and 2nd settlements.

At the higher level, the Japanese Bank and some Chokseys came down as heavy sellers; the Bank sold about 700 to 800 bars, and the rates steadily lowered, until at about 5-0 in the evening, the rates for 1st. and 2nd. settlements were Rs. 61-4 and Rs. 60-14 respectively. The China Exchange was lower in the afternoon, and this led to heavy selling by the Japanese Bank, at the higher level.

Gold: The Gold Market remain steady; there is good buying from mofussil centres. Offtake is about 15,000 tolas per day, which is very good considering the slump in trade generally. The rates in the evening are as follows:—

Rs. 21-6-9 —for 1st. settlement.

Rs. 21-6-6 —for 2nd. settlement.

SECURITIES "STEADY."

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

The Government securities market was steady. There were very few transactions. 3 1|2 p.c. notes (October) closed at Rs. 77-1, and 5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan was quoted at Rs. 108-6.

MISS PALAMKOTE'S CONCERT

COMES OFF NEXT SUNDAY.

Miss Bhikhaiji, L. Palamkote's present pupils have undertaken themselves to organise a Concert in aid of the Concert Hall Fund, at the Town Hall on Sunday next (10th inst.) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Hormasji M. Chowna will preside.

The programme of the Concert is very interesting including music by great masters, such as, Mozart, Handel, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Auber, Bizet, F. Abt, Cotreli, Alary, Glover, and Kreisler.

All the piano items (except 1 trio for little children) have been prepared by Miss Palamkote's "pupils themselves." The programme also includes four beautiful songs. One student will play a piece of music in which she has not been helped or tutored by any one.

Certificates to Miss Palamkote's pupils who have passed the examination will be given at the Town Hall on the day of the Concert, at the hands of Mrs. Chowna.

It is to be hoped, friends, admirers, sympathisers, well-wishers, pupils (past or present) of Miss Palamkote and the parents of the pupils will strive their utmost to swell the Fund by donations which will be accepted with thanks; and will be announced at the Town Hall, and in the leading papers.

Admission to the Concert will be by tickets, Rs. 4 and 2 each, which can be obtained from Miss Bhikhaiji, L. Palamkote, at 61, Cumballa Hill (opp: Patel Mansion), or at the Town Hall on the day of the Concert at 4 p.m.

"RATNAVALI."

The members of the "Saraswati Sangeetha Sabha" Bombay, staged in Tamil "Ratnavali" on Sunday night at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, before a large audience. As usual the amateurs put up their good form on the Stage, and the performance would have been a still better success had the Sangitha Sabha also made their management a little more alert.

The actor who assumed the role of the King of Kausambi is not a new figure and he has kept up his reputation as a fine actor. A splendid and welcome surprise of the night, however, was Vasavadatha, the Queen, whose acting was all that could be expected of a good actor.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Kagal (Junior) and the Heir Apparent on the 2nd instant at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

The Governor of Bombay attended a performance of "Mr. Pim Passes By" by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club at the West End Theatre Poona on Saturday.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road).

JANUARY.

4th October, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	13.36
To-day's Opening Rate	13.37
Difference	plus 4
To-day's Closing Rate	13.11
Difference	—25

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

4th October, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	7.42
To-day's Opening Rate	7.22
Difference	—20
To-day's Closing Rate	7.18
Difference	—24

Khandi Closed	Rs. 282-4-0
Sewri Closed	Rs. 283-0-0

INCINERATORS AND CREMATORIA.

CORPORATION'S REQUEST TO MR. CLAYTON.

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Monday, a letter from the Hon. Secretary, Depressed India Association, was considered. The letter asked that the road which was known at present as Jail Road should be called "Canty Road," after Mr. Canty, Deputy Commissioner of Police, as "Jail Road" was popularly called "Canty Saheb's Bungalow" Road. The President informed the Corporation that the writer of the letter had written another withdrawing the firs. letter as he did not consider the matter worth pursuing.

The Corporation referred a letter from Sir T. B. Nariman, president of the public meeting held in connection with the Hornby-Ballard Pier Scheme, to the Commissioner for disposal. The letter asked for an opportunity to wait upon the Commissioner in a deputation.

ANTI-VENEREAL DEPUTATION COMMITTEE.

The Secretary, Anti-Venereal Deputation Committee, had written stating:

"At the invitation of the Provincial Governments of Bombay, Madras, Bengal and Burma, the British Social Hygiene Council of England have appointed a delegation to visit the Provinces in the coming cold weather in order to collect statistical data and confer with the authorities regarding the prevalence of venereal diseases in Indian cities and on the steps that could be taken to reduce the incidence. The British Social Hygiene Council is a voluntary organisation recognised by the Home Government and carrying out certain programmes of activity on behalf of the Ministry of Health in England. It has represented on its governing body the principal voluntary social organisation in England. The Delegation will arrive in Bombay in November 19th and leave on December 3rd. A programme has been arranged by a Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to welcome and help the Delegation. By direction of the Anti-Venereal Deputation Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay, I have the honour to inform you that the delegates have expressed a desire to meet the members of the Corporation and I shall be glad to know at an early date if you welcome such a meeting. If the Corporation is agreeable, may I know what day and time would suit you and whether you intend receiving the visitors in any special form besides merely meeting them in an informal conference."

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved that the Corporation would have great pleasure in meeting the Delegation in an informal way on November 22.

The motion was agreed to.

INCINERATORS AND CREMATORIA.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved:

That the Corporation request Mr. H. B. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner (on leave) to see personally as many small incinerators and crematoria in England as may be possible for him to do and thus give the benefit of his experience to the Corporation in the shape of a report on his return from England. That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary grant to meet the expenditure that may be incurred by Mr. Clayton for the purpose.

Mr. H. J. Davis seconded.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas supported.

Mr. B. P. Desai thought there was a great diversity of opinion on the question of a crematorium, and the matter required consideration. But in order to avoid the matter being cremated he would ask for the deletion of the word "crematoria."

Dr. J. V. Vora said he moved might write to Mr. Clayton privately and get all the necessary information.

Mr. E. R. Hirji Behedin said the cost of disposing of a corpse through a crematorium came to £20 to £25 in London and Paris, and he thought such a costly experiment ought not to be introduced in Bombay.

Mr. Tairsee said it was merely a question of asking for information, and nothing else.

The proposition was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. H. P. Mody a site was given to a statue of Prince of Wales at the junction of Mayo Road and Cooperage Road to be presented by the Aga Khan.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

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5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT, 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.
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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1926

THE DREAD OF GANDHISM.

The speech delivered by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday, has given the "Evening News of India" an opportunity to indulge in a characteristic explosion of bad taste and impotent rage. Under the caption: "Sir P. Thakurdas Runs Amok: Gandhism with a vengeance," the journal falls foul of him because he dared to say in the course of his speech that "he was one of those who honestly believed that in the best interests of the country, the ideal political action of the moment would be to have no more party than one party, namely, the Indian party as against the Government" and to ask the country to send to the Councils men who, whether they were Nationalists or Responsive Co-operators, Swarajists or Moderates, "would stand up, argue and refuse to bend on any consideration". The sentiment to which Sir Purshottamdas gave expression at once gives credit to his sense of patriotism and sums up the supreme need of the country. The "Evening News" is amazed at the implications of Sir Purshottamdas's speech. It apprehends that "if Sir Purshottamdas has his way, he will have only one political party in India composing of the No-changers, the Swarajists, the Responsivists, the Moderates and the various sections of the Muslims" and proceeds to contemplate the dread prospect in this wise: "Apart from the sheer absurdity of the proposal, the implication is that Government, as constituted at present, deserves no kind of support whatever and that its existence must be made impossible. Frankly, this is Gandhism with a vengeance". In raising this alarm the "Evening News" has resorted to the familiar, cheap and dishonest trick of misrepresenting Gandhism as well as Sir Purshottamdas's attitude. Gandhism aimed at paralysing Government not for the fun of doing so nor merely as an end in itself but in order to bend it to the people's will. That is exactly what Sir Purshottamdas meant when he urged the need for an Indian Party which would stand up against the Government with a view to compel it to satisfy the national demand. There is no patriotic Indian but longs for the freedom of his country. There is no patriotic Indian but wishes that unanimity of action among his countrymen were coupled with unanimity of demand so that freedom may follow as night follows day. Sir Purshottamdas but gave expression to this patriotic wish.

The "Evening News" makes an unworthy suggestion by stating that "since he found himself at variance with the other members of the Currency Commission, Sir Purshottamdas has the Government on the brain". Assuming, however, that the country had no other cause for grievance against the Government, its currency enormity would be a sufficient provocaiton to the people to resist the wrong to a man. Sir Purshottamdas did not exaggerate when he declared that if the Indian public did not look into the currency question in all seriousness and gravity but allowed the present state of affairs to continue even for a few months longer they would before long run the risk of finding one fine morning that all the resources of the Government of India were gone in maintaining the artificial ratio of 1sh. 6d. per rupee. The country, unfortunately, has not one but several wrongs to be redressed. And these cannot be redressed until it wins freedom. What stands between it and freedom is the bureaucracy and what sustains the bureaucracy is the disunity of the people. The Anglo-Indian Press, which is the parasite of the bureaucracy, is naturally alarmed at every prospect of the disappearance of this disunity as it rejoices over and instigates every effort to divide the people. The measure of its solicitude for India is contained in the statement of the "Evening News" that the sentiments expressed by him "are not exactly calculated to enhance Sir Purshottamdas's reputation as a sober public man with a practical turn of mind". According to our Anglo-Indian mentors for Indians to be united with a view to achieve their freedom is a crime. They are "sober public men with a practical turn of mind" only so long as they are content to be used as instruments of their country's humiliation by meekly carrying out the bureaucracy's behests.

The bad taste and impotent rage of the "Evening News" merely indicate the mood and temper of the bureaucracy whose views it represents, and should serve as a sharp reminder of the vital fact of the political situation which, we are afraid, is being overlooked in the heat and turmoil of the present election campaign. That fact is that we have still to win freedom and that we cannot win it so long as we present, as we do at present, the spectacle of a house divided against itself. Both the tone and substance of the speeches galore that are being delivered unduly emphasize the comparatively minor differences that divide us while ignoring the more important unifying force of a common yearning for freedom and the need for utilising this yearning for the purpose of evolving a disciplined national strength sufficient to compel the bureaucracy to negotiate a settlement. It is the one central aim of the bureaucracy to prevent the evolution of such disciplined strength by the country as it has been the object of Gandhism to creat it. That is why the "Evening News" is alarmed at Sir Purshottamdas's advocacy of national unity which, together with the readiness to make genuine sacrifices for the country's cause, constituted the Gandhism that in 1920-21 came, according to the admission of one of its stoutest foes, "within an inch of succeeding". It is for the voters at the ensuing elections to choose between the perpetuation of the hold of the bureaucracy and the re-vitalising of Gandhism, that is, of an organised movement for winning freedom, sustained by the devotion and sacrifices of a united nation.

THE ROOT PROBLEM.

From the official point of view the pages of the Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1924-25 are a happy record of increase in revenue, decrease in the number of tagavi loans and rapid resort to "coercive processes" an increase in which, as the Report blandly remarks, "was due to more revenue having to be collected than last year." While in 1923-24 the number of notices of demand issued under the Land Revenue Code was 5,949, the next year it rose to 9,193. It is a euphemistic term, this "coercive process", but the ryot, hard up for his land cess, knows the full implications of it and however crushing and onerous the interest he has to pay to the "Sowkar" for a loan, he manages to secure it and pays the cess. When he sinks into the mire of indebtedness so completely that he cannot secure any more loans and is unable to pay the cess, and when his miseries are shared by the ryots all over the district, there is just a little notice taken by the collectors of revenue of the fact that "the agriculturist is becoming involved in debt". Sometimes a bright idea is evolved in the Secretariat, and "Relief Acts" are passed through the Legislative Council, one of the most hopeless and incompetent of them being the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act which the ryot soon discovered only brought him into the soulless contact of the big "Sowkar", the Government, while it made the position of the "Sowkars" he knew and on whose human sympathies he could draw, more difficult and precarious in financial dealings with him. Of this experience of the ryot and of his continued difficulty in paying the land cess, the Report, of course, makes no mention. Secretariat routine lays down that the four memoranda from the Commissioners of the Northern Division, the Central Division and the Southern Division and that from the Commissioner in Sind should touch on the season, the public health, the net Government revenue and other varieties of revenue from land and that they should contain sketchy observations on trade and industries. This tradition is faithfully observed in the Report and the student not of the rigidity with which land revenue is collected by the officers of Government but of the trials and tribulations of the ryot who has to pay it, of the uneconomic nature of his holding, of the curse of the minute subdivision of agricultural land in portions of this Presidency, will have to look elsewhere for information.

Is the average ryot able to pay his land revenue dues? Does the system of collection press heavily upon him? Is it so inelastic, so rigid that it crushes him out and only a succession of good monsoons enables him to keep his head above the morass of debt and abject penury? These questions the Report does not tackle but it gives an indirect answer to them in the remark that "the increase in Ahmedabad is due to increase in assessments at the Second Revision Settlement of the Talukdari villages in Dholka and Dhanduka Talukas of the district", and that "the increase was considerable in the district of Ahmednagar where it was mainly due to the increase in assessment on account of the introduction of the revised settlement in the Kopargaon taluka and in certain 'dumala' villages". It is always a case of revised settlement whatever the cry of the cultivator about the rigidity of the collection and his inability to pay. The net Government revenue in the Northern Division rose by Rs. 42,704; in the Central Division the net increase in fixed revenue was Rs. 1,11,406; in the Southern Division it rose by Rs. 12,876. in Sind it increased by Rs. 7.93 lakhs over the previous year's figures. The percentage of collection on the net demand in the Northern Division was 99.8. in the Central Division it was 99.9, in the Southern Division it was the same, a fact which, according to the Report, "reflects great credit on the depleted taluka establishments". No better evidence than these percentages is needed to show the rigour with which the collections are made and as in land revenue cases there is no appeal allowed by the ryot to a Civil Court, he has to suffer silently under a system in which the accuser and the judge are very often the same.

The Report makes a brief mention in places of the area from waste lands brought under cultivation. This is a subject upon which more light can with advantage be thrown by the revenue authorities as also on the problem of how the cultivator uses his "unavoidable periods of leisure". To the opinion of one Collector who has a fling at the Charkha the Report gives prominence in this connection. The Collector of West Khandesh remarks: "The agriculturist certainly would do better with something to occupy unavoidable periods of leisure other than law suits and weddings. But I question the utility—there is no doubt of his unwillingness—of a mechanical and monotonous occupation like spinning". What was the ryot to do in his leisure hours? The "Sarkar", as represented by the Collector of West Khandesh, thought of "chicken farming" for him. But alas, although at least in one official mind the chicken was pitted against charkha, the chicken too has failed to attract official sympathy. The Collector concludes: "So far nothing has come of the chicken-farming proposals, but some Mahars do weaving fairly successfully".

The lot of the agriculturist in the Bombay Presidency, his lot everywhere in the country in fact, cannot be improved unless an exhaustive inquiry is made regarding the incidence of the land revenue. Yet that is the one subject which is deliberately excluded from the terms of reference of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, although Lord Birkenhead was obliged to recognise that an indirect discussion of it was unavoidable by the witnesses before that body. The London "Times", on the eve of the departure of the Commission for India, suggested that it would be throwing an "onerous burden" on it to ask it to consider changes in the manifold system of land tenure in this country. In the opinion of the Indian public, however, that is the very burden the Commission ought to bear and its labours will prove futile unless it courageously tackles this root problem of the incidence of the land revenue and the manner in which it presses upon the agriculturist. No less intolerable is the ominous suggestion of the "Times" that the agricultural institutions whose creation the Commission may recommend should be "safeguarded" from financial cuts by the "political enemies of provincial governments". This mischievous idea of looking upon India as a vast Gezireh Plantation where the Indian felaheen are to be made to work at the behest of British development companies with State support beyond the control of the legislature must be nipped in the bud. It shows the direction of Imperialist thought about India's agricultural betterment, and it is a sinister portent.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION.

A HIDE AND SEEK GAME.

(By P. A. WADIA AND G. N. JOSHI.)

II.

The Hilton Young Commission urge that the difficulties created by a large demand for gold would be intensified if the anticipated demand was exceeded by unforeseen conditions. As soon as it became known that the status of the rupee was threatened, holders of rupees would get rid of every rupee they could spare. This is a totally wrong assumption. Firsty there need be no extra demand for gold, and secondly the rupee need not be limited in its legal tender value. All that is necessary to ensure its circulation as a token coin is to limit its supply and stop further coinage. So long as the rupee remains legal tender to an unlimited extent there is no danger of people tendering rupees for converting them into gold. As regards the rupee hoards the Commissioners themselves observe "There is good reason to believe that large quantities of hoarded rupees have already been converted in this way (into gold). Since it is not proposed that the rupee should cease to be a legal tender there will be no greater incentive to convert under the new system than there is now." The Commission overlook the fact that India is a poor country, that by far the larger number of transactions in the villages are small transactions requiring the use of the rupee, and that over 80 per cent. of the population live in villages. Those who advocate a gold standard with convertibility of other media of exchange into gold rest their case on the obvious principle that once people are assured that they will get gold when they want it they will willingly accept notes and other substitutes for gold; but the convertibility assured must be immediate convertibility, and not a deferred convertibility on the basis of gold certificates maturing in three or five years which the Commission advocate. Public confidence will not be secured by the vagaries of currency faddists who manifest in their recommendations an ardent desire to deprive people of their gold holdings in order that these may be better employed for solving the economic difficulties of other countries; it will not be any more secured by an overflowing regard to the economic consequences to Europe of a demand by India for a sound monetary system resting on a gold basis with a free and open mint.

Unwarranted Alarm.

As for the effect on the silver market all the apprehensions of the Commission are based on wrong premises. The Commission contemplate under the Blackett scheme a demonetisation of silver on the assumption that the legal tender limit will be Rs. 50. If the rupee is, as it has already been during the last thirty years and more, a note printed on silver, all that is necessary to ensure that it should circulate at its face value as a medium of exchange is that the issue of such a token should be limited and that can be secured at once by an undertaking that no more rupees are to be coined in the future—all additions necessary with growing trade being made in gold or gold notes. With a full gold standard it is not at all necessary to limit the legal tender quality of the rupee—the rupee may remain full legal tender along with the gold standard coin and no large amount of rupees need be withdrawn from circulation at once under a full gold standard; people will always require an enormous token currency for their daily transaction in a country like India. It is thus not at all necessary to convert 200 crores of silver rupees or 637 million ounces into gold at once. If the silver rupees are not to be melted all fears about effects on the silver market and silver hoard are simply beside the point.

Whatever silver rupees are returned to the currency authority might be kept intact till increasing commercial requirements bring them again into circulation. What is necessary for ensuring convertibility of the token coinage is not the imposition of a legal tender limit but the imposition of a restriction on further coinage. The existing token currency may well be left to itself: to propose the imposition of a legal tender limit is to deliberately suggest difficulties, if not to create them in the way of a full gold standard. So long as the rupee is full legal tender the rupee will not be melted for meeting the demand for non-monetary purposes, and the alarm expressed by the Royal Commissioners about the effect on the silver market of the adoption of a full gold standard with a gold currency is in keeping with their general desire to condemn a project which does not suit them by giving it a bad name.

Effect on Silver Hoards.

The Commissioners show anxiety about the heavy losses which would be inflicted on the poorer classes of India who have put their savings into silver ornaments and who would find their stores of value depreciated by perhaps 30 per cent by the action of Government. This fear of further depreciation is based on grounds which we have already examined. The Government of India never had the sympathy for the masses which the Royal Commissioners display to-day when they closed the mints to the coinage of silver in 1893; that loss has been already faced by the masses for the sake of a full gold standard definitely promised to them with a view to ending their monetary ailments; and now it is adding insult to injury to suggest that the realisation of that promise will mean further heavy losses. We do not anticipate any such difficulty about the silver market if the full legal tender quality of the rupee is retained under a gold standard for the time being.

Effects on China.

China's currency policy may be affected by the adoption of gold standard by India. China is the best judge of its own interests. If China enters the gold market, the demand will be adjusted by the condition of trade. If the nations of the world can meet together for the pooling of the

(Continued on page 8).

INDIAN YOUTH.

ITS PRESENT DAY PSYCHOLOGY.

(By W.D. KORDE.)

III.

For the Indian youth the education, as it is understood generally and as far as it helps him for his equipment in life, is anything but what he would like to have. From his childhood, he is subjected to a system which is hopelessly leading him astray and sapping his vigour and energy. A difficult foreign language is forced upon him, and he is made to believe that his future knowledge simply rests upon, how soon or late he picks up the English language. Every bit of knowledge, let it be of geography, history mathematics or his own classical tongue is to be imparted to him through the medium of this foreign language. About the history of his own country, he is to read from the books written by propagandist foreigners who teach him that his national hero, whom he reveres as a God was a robber and that Warren Hastings and Lord Clive were the very incarnations of all that typified beauty, truth, honesty and benevolence. With such misleading kind of "education" given to him in his school days, he goes to the college. As for general education, there is little of it in his curriculum. If he wants to acquire it on his own hook, well, the College courses scarcely leave him any time, if he means to get through the annual examination.

A Wasted Effort.

University education is fit only to equip him for a clerkship or such other service; and to his astonishment, he finds that apart from the question of those valuable years of his precious life, and the tax on his brain and nerve, the money that he has caused to be spent in equipping himself with that something which is called education, is a loss and the education acquired therewith is unable to procure him an income equivalent to the interest on the sum itself. Educational institutes, that do not care to see, what respect their certificates and diplomas command, do not deserve to be called so. Does he not compare these Universities with the slaughterhouses?

There is much talk about industrial education in the country, and certain influential people are demanding industrial colleges instead of Arts Colleges in future. But he finds that all this is merely an idle talk or an election stunt. Arts graduates are wandering from lane to lane, with University diplomas, asking for any service possible. These men now want the Science and Industries graduates to compete with them in this "service-bogging" with similar "scraps of paper" or with saws and spanners in their hands. Does he not know that, there are already so many Science graduates, who, for want of provision have had to turn to law or such other professions where the smattering of science is a regular hindrance to theem?

Neglect and Indifference.

He thinks that the real move is the provision of employment in scientific or industrial occupations and the isdustrial colleges and institutes will spring up of their own accord. This is a mere question of demand and supply. All professions are overfilled and the youth of the next few decades has no option but to get through his University diploma—if he does not want to be termed a vagabond by society. And in the meanwhile some of his countrymen, will be quarrelling among themselves and importing foreigners to be employed in his country which could not offer him a mere maintenance and pay them on an average Rs. 1,500 a month.

But who is going to care? And who wants to care? Are not some of the elder men getting decorations and honours? What if youth dies of starvation or drifts with no future? Do they not make him remember the old old story of the tyrant nobleman of an autocratic Emperor who in the times of famine told the starving subjects "Khaneku nahi? Kya bat hay? Ghee Shakkar Khana or mazkarna?" They seem to say: "We have given youth, educational institutions, and national debts and our work is finished. Let youth look to itself." He thinks it a challenge thrown to him and he has no choice but to accept it and make the best of the situation

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day.

A Diplomatic Utterance.

Dr. Stresemann was very diplomatic and conciliatory in his speech at the Congress of the German Peoples' Party on Sunday. Although the Gemersheim incident has caused a great outburst in the German Nationalist Press and ironic comments are being made by the Nationalists that the behaviour of the French army of occupation is a reminder that the fruits of Locarno for Germany are bitter, the German Foreign Minister sees the value of concentrating on the problem of achieving a closer understanding with the French Government. In the field of economic co-operation the formation of the European Steel Trust is the first practical attempt to bring French and German industrialists together and Dr. Stresemann evidently wished to disarm British suspicions by saying that England could have joined the Trust if she had wanted to. The Stresemann policy, whatever the German Nationalists may say, holds the field in Germany now as the only practical one for economic reconstruction.

Disarmament: Theory and Practice.

The Preparatory Commission on Disarmament appointed by the League of Nations made a report to that body recently and the Powers agreed to pursue the subject further. The theory is that disarmament should proceed progressively by every Government which is a member of the League participating in the scheme with the co-operation of America who, although she still keeps out of the League, is enthusiastic about this question of reduction of armaments. The American "Nation" points out, however, that the actual practice in America is totally at variance with the speeches of her representative at Geneva at the Disarmament Conference. Her admirals lent to Brazil and Peru and other South American States "are teaching these nations to build larger and better navies for new wars." The paper remarks "we are encouraging armament rather than disarmament in a continent which may easily destroy itself in a competitive armament race," and it asks America to be true to her ideals and put them in practice by terminating Uncle Sam's engagements as military instructor in South America.

A Peace Movement.

The session of the League of Nations this year had a prologue in the Pacifist Congress at Bierville organised chiefly through the efforts of a French publicist, M. Marc Sanfranier. It has an epilogue in another Congress, the one which was to meet on Sunday in Vienna to discuss how to give practical shape to the scheme for a Pan-European organisation to preserve peace which Count Coudenhove Kalergi elaborated in his famous book "Pan Europa" two years ago. The invitations to this Congress have been sent out on behalf of France by M. Herriot, the French ex-Premier, of Germany by Herr Loebe, the President of the Reichstag and the collaboration of eminent politicians in Austrian, Hungary and Czecho Slovakia has been promised. It claims to be a peace movement of the peoples of Europe while the League of Nations is a league of Governments.

Teacher's Conference.

The third session of the Bombay Presidency Headmasters' and Secondary Teachers' Conference will be held at Poona about the middle of November. We understand that Prof. P. Seshadri of the Hindu University is to preside at the Conference and that Dr. R. P. Paranjpye will be the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Under the guidance of these well-known educationists and in a city like Poona which possesses some of the finest schools in the presidency, the Conference promises to be a success in more than a spectacular sense. A special feature of the Conference this year will be an educational exhibition where new books, charts, science and other apparatus, clay models etc. will be exhibited by leading educational publishers. The organisers of the Conference have sent round an elaborate questionnaire regarding almost every phase of secondary education. Experienced teachers will do well to send their replies in time to enable the organisers to collate them and place them before the Conference for discussion. Sound views on secondary education are not so common in this presidency as they need to be, nor are secondary teachers sufficiently organised. It is to be wished that the Conference will go some way in remedying both the defects.

Labour Organisation in the Central Provinces

The Nagpur Labour League has taken upon itself a very welcome and fruitful activity by deciding to organise a Labour Week. In the different localities of Nagpur City it has decided to hold meetings to enrol five thousand members during Labour Week and under the capable direction of Mr. Ruikar and his associates it will not find it a difficult task to do so. There is plenty of field for organising Labour in the Central Provinces, where such activity is as yet absolutely new. The All-India Trade Union Congress ought to devote greater attention to this matter of organising labour not only in manufacturing centres but in rural areas. It is an uphill task to establish unions of agricultural labourers but it is not beyond the capacity of the enthusiastic workers the Trade Union movement in India has attracted towards it.

ELECTION PROSPECTS.

MR. SATYAMURTHI UNOPPOSED IN MADRAS.

KEEN CONTEST IN BENGAL,

MR. BAPTISTA'S FIGHTING SPEECH.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

The following candidates have filed nomination papers for seats in the Legislative Assembly:—

RESIDENCY DIV. NON-MAHOMEDAN: (1) Hemanta Kumar Sircar, (2) Bhabendra Chandra Rai, (3) Khitish Chandra Mukherjee.

PRESIDENCY MAHOMEDAN.

(1) Aftab Hossein Joardar, (2) Mohamed Azique, (3) Dr. A. Suhrwardy, (4) Syed Mahomed Abdulla, (5) Syed Abul Fazl.

BENGAL, EUROPEAN.

(1) Arthur Moore of the "Statesman", (2) Darcy Lindsay (sitting member), (3) Col. W. Crawford (sitting member).

BENGAL LAND-HOLDERS.

(1) Sarodindu Mukherjee, (2) Surendra-chandra Ghose, (3) Dhirendrakumar Lahiri Chaudhuri.

CALCUTTA, NON-MAHOMEDAN.

(1) Rai Lalitkumar Mitter (Swarajist), (2) Nirmalchunder Chunder (Swarajist), (3) S. K. Dey (Independent).

CALCUTTA SUBURBS, NON-MAHOMEDAN.

(1) T. C. Goswami (Swarajist), (2) Suresh Chandra Bhattacharjee (Swarajist).

CALCUTTA, SUBURBS, MAHOMEDAN.

(1) Abul Kasem of Burdwan.

LEADERS' SEATS INSECURE.

The nomination papers show that both Hindus and Mahomedans are taking more interest in the elections and the next Council promises to be more representative than its two predecessors. The first reformed Council was boycotted following the non-co-operation. The Swarajists came in in the second Council, but failed to secure an absolute majority and had to depend upon the Nationalists. With the exception of the European constituencies all the seats are now being contested by party candidates. No seat can be claimed to be secure for any candidate even party leaders having to face the fight in their old constituencies. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta is opposed by the Responsivist and Independent candidates in his home constituency in Chittagong. Mr. B. Chakravarty ,leader of the Responsivists is being opposed by the Swarajist and Independent candidates. Mr. B. N. Sasmal, Congress leader is opposed by Kumar of Narajole in Midnapore. Mr. Subash Chunder Bose, a detenue in the Mandalay Jail on behalf of the Swarajists opposes the sitting Independent member Mr. J. N. Basu in North Calcutta. Sir Abdur Rahim, Muslim leader and the founder of the new Muslim Party is being opposed in North Calcutta by the leaders of the Independent and Congress Mahomedan parties. There are six candidates for the Calcutta University seat.—A.P.

MADRAS NOMINATIONS.

MADRAS, Oct. 4.

To-day was the last day for handing in the nomination lists of candidates for election from the city of Madras and various district constituencies to the Legislative Assembly and the Madras Legislative Council.

The following nominations among others have been made:—The Legislative Assembly, non-Mahomedan, urban, Madaras City, S. Srinivasa Iyengar, (Congress), V. Chakkarai Chetty (Justice).

Landholders: Messrs. K V Rangaswami Iyengar, R. H. Pajat, T. S. V. Chakravarti and K. Prabhakaran Thampan:

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary, Congress has been nominated today for the Legislative Assembly for Tanjore cum Trichinopoly rural group by several leading gentlemen of the district. The Hon. Raja of Panagal (Justice. is being opposed by Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer (Independent) from North Central landholders constituency of the Madras Council.—A.P.

UNOPPOSED CANDIDATURES.

MR. S. SATYAMURTHI AS UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATIVE.

MADRAS, Oct 4.

Among the candidates who are unopposed in the nominations for the Legislative Assembly are Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya, Secretary, Indian Bank Ltd. Madras from the Indian Commerce constituency and Dr. E. M. Macphail from European constituency. Mr. S. Satyamurti (Swarajist) who represented the University constituency in the last Madras Legislative Council has been unopposed for the same constituency for election to the local council. Sir Alexander Macdougall likewise the unopposed candidate from the European constituency to the local legislature.—A. P.

MR. BAPTISTA'S ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

PHILOSOPHY OF RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

POONA CITY, Oct. 4.

Mr. Joseph Baptista delivered a lecture on "the philosophy of responsive co-operation" under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar yesterday evening in the Shivaji Mandir before a crowded audience. He observed that the philosophy of responsive cooperation included constructive statesmanship as well as destructive craftsmanship. If the Council seats were to be captured for keeping the undesirable out why not apply, he asked, the same principle to offices. The reforms were to be worked for what they were worth, and not to make the defective dyarchy successful, and thus permanent reciprocity for good and retaliation for bad constituted responsive co-operation.

He then outlined his programme of work which included a definite programme to democratise the officialised university and put education on a sound basis. Dr. Lohokare and Mr. R. P. Karandikar contributed their thought to the general discussion and after a vote of thanks the meeting dispersed.—A. P.

WHAT HAVE SWARAJISTS ACHIEVED.

MEETING AT LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, Oct. 4.

A well-attended public meeting of the citizens of Lucknow was held at Aminuddaula Park yesterday with Mr. Balmukand Bajpai in the chair. The meeting was addressed by speakers holding different views including Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant, leader of the U. P. Swaraj Party, Mr. Pothan Joseph of the "I.D.T." Mr. Krishnaprasad Kaul of the local Liberal League, Mr. Chowdhry Khaleequzzaman, President of the local Congress Committee as well as some Hindu Sabhaites. Pandit Kaul referred to the inconsistencies of the Swarajist programme and the difference between their original manifesto and their activities in the legislatures.

Elections were being contested by the nominees of the Congress and not by the Swaraj Party as such. The main difference centred round the question of offices and the electorate said, Mr. G. Pant, had to choose between those who were against acceptance of offices and those who were for their acceptance. The issue was plain enough. The speaker then gave various instances of how the U. P. Council Swaraj Party had promoted the Hindu interests.

Attempts were made by some individuals to disturb the meeting from the very start but they failed.—A.P.

SWAMI SATYADEO ON PROPAGANDA TOUR.

MUSSOORIE, Oct. 4.

Swami Satyadeva arrived in Mussoorie on the 2nd of October to see Pandit Motilal Nehru. He left this afternoon for Dehra Dun and will proceed to Lahore to-morrow evening after addressing a public meeting at Dehra Dun. He will visit important centres in the Punjab. A detailed programme of his tour will be issued from Lahore.—A.P.

INDEPENDENT MUSLIM PARTY.

FORMED IN BEHAR

PATNA, Oct. 4.

At a meeting of the leading Mussalmans held here last evening at Dilkusha under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Syed Mahomed Ismail, M.L.A., it was decided to form an Independent Muslim Party in this province for organising elections to the legislatures. Among those who attended the meeting were Sir Syed Ali Imam, Sir Syed Fakrruddin, Mr. Mubarki Ali, M.L.C., Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz, Mr. Athar Hussain, M.L.C., Mr. Hafiz and Mr. Yunus, M.L.C.—Reuter.

JAIL REFORMS IN MYSORE

BANGALORE, Oct. 4.

The Government of Mysore have now passed orders in the scheme submitted by the Inspector General of Prisons for the constitution of special advisory boards to consider cases of long term prisoners with a view to their release on probation prior to the termination of their sentences as recommended by the Indian Jails Committee. They have decided to work the scheme experimentally for three years.—A.P.

MAHATMA'S SELF-SACRIFICE

Under the auspices of the Brhambutt Mandal, Bombay, a meeting was held on Saturday last at 140 Amarwadi, to celebrate the 58th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. P. M. Sharma presided and Messrs Sitaram J. Sharma, M. S. Brhambhutt and several others addressed the meeting on the life work and self-sacrifice of Mahatmaji and after passing the resolution, and wishing him long life and with prayers to God to bless Mahatmaji, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

I C S EXAMINATION.

INDIA OFFICE GRATIFIED AT RESULT.

STUDENTS COMING FROM WELL-KNOWN SCHOOLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

The London correspondent of the "Englishman" cables:—"The authorities at the India Office are very much gratified at the results of the Civil Service Examinations, which show the highest standard of educational attainments among the candidates since war. There is a large percentage of scholarship holders and first class honours men from Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and Edinburgh Universities. In the list published there are only 5 Indians as against 30 Europeans, but I understand that of the next 20 candidates, whose names have not yet been published, 14 are Europeans and 6 Indians. This result conforms with the intentions of the Lee Commission. The present results suggest that the old prejudice at the English universities against the Indian service has now disappeared, and many of the selected candidates come from well-known Public schools, such as Rossall, Haileybury, Bradfield, Dulwich, Clifton, Uppingham, Cheltenham, Glenalmond, Wellington and Winchester. Among the selected candidates for the present 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th, 8th, 10th and 11 were also candidates for the Home Service. The final list of the selected candidates for India, will be published probably, about the middle of this month when the Home Service list is settled, and, the results of the Medical examination known. The Indian Government will then be in a position to make known how many vacancies are available for the competitive examination at Allahabad."

LEGHORN AND THOIRY MEETINGS.

SIR A CHAMBERLAIN ON THEIR IMPORTANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The suggestion that the Chamberlain-Mussolini meeting at Leghorn, last week, was somehow arranged to counter-balance the Briand-Stresemann interview at Thoiry was ridiculed by Sir A. Chamberlain who, interviewed by Reuter, on his return to London from holiday, said that "such an idea shows total misconception of their relations". He saw in the meeting another step towards the reconstruction of Europe and a natural and very satisfactory consequence of the Treaty of Locarno and Germany's entry into the League. Later, when Sir A. Chamberlain was traversing Paris he had another friendly conversation with M. Briand to whom he was able to give an account of the Leghorn meeting. Simultaneously M. Briand gave an account of what had happened at Thoiry. Both interviews were full and frank friendly meetings. He was similarly on friendly terms with Dr. Stresemann. Hence the meetings would serve the cause of peace, but the people must not "expect the whole world to change because we had a conversation."—Reuter.

OPENING OF SOUTH FIELDS MOSQUE.

CAUSE OF ABSENCE OF EMIR FEISAL

LONDON, Oct. 4,

A possible explanation of Emir Feisal's absence at the opening ceremony of the South Fields Mosque is advanced by the Secretary of the Mosque in the course of an interview to the "Daily Telegraph", namely, that the interview was published in a London newspaper in which the Imam of the Mosque was mistranslated giving an erroneous impression that the new structure will not be a Muslim Mosque but will be more like a Christian church. This interview was reproduced in an Egyptian newspaper and then telegraphed to Mecca with the result that Ibn Saud forbade his son to participate in the ceremony while the orthodox Muslims of India telegraphed similarly protesting.

Reuter understands that Emir Feisal will be privately received in audience by the King on 9th October and he will leave England on 11th October.—Reuter.

THE LATE MR. WHITEAWAY.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Mr. R. S. Whiteaway, the late of the Bengal Civil Service has left 10,721 sterling. He has directed his manuscript translations of books to be offered to the India Office, London Library and the School of Oriental Studies.—Reuter.

THE LATE MR. F. J. WILSON.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The death has occurred of Mr. Frederick James Wilson.—Reuter.

[The late Mr. Wison joined the P.W.D. of Madras as Asst. Engineer in 1880 and retired in 1911 after serving the Madras Government in various capacities.]

London.—Clocks have been put back by an hour on the conclusion of summer time to-day.—Reuter.

It is now established that all passengers in the aeroplane smash over Tonbridge were British.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

SOUTH AFRICAN ATTITUDE.

WANTS TO BE A HELPFUL ASSOCIATE.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The South African delegation to the Imperial Conference consisting of Prime Minister Hertzog, Minister of Railways Havenga and Sir William Hay, general manager of the railways arrived in London to-day.

Interviewed by Reuter Gen. Hertzog said that South Africa wished to be a helpful associate in advancing the interests of the British community of nations. One of the main tasks of the conference would be to place co-operation between the states of the commonwealth on a more certain and more satisfactory basis. Questions of fundamental nature affecting the Empire relations must be grappled. Fortunately nothing was revolutionary in any of these and nothing not in the fullest harmony with the basis already laiad.—Reuter.

S. AFRICAN DEPUTATION,

TO RETURN TO BOMBAY ON 13TH INST

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

The South African deputation left Simla for Peshawar this morning and was given a hearty send-off at the station by prominent officials and non-officials. The deputation was entertained yesterday at a luncheon party by Sir Alexander Muddiman, the Home Member, Government of India and at tea by Mr. S. R. Das, Law Member. On both the occasions the elite of Simla were present. The deputation is sailing form Bombay on the 13th of October.—A. P.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF CONSTITUTION.

NORWEGIAN EX-PREMIER ON TRIAL

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Oslo.—The trial has begun in the Supreme State Court of the sepuagenarain ex-Premier Berge and six of his cabinet members on the charge of violating the constitution in supporting the Norwegian Bank of Commerce in 1923 and 1924 by a deposit of twenty-five million kroner. Following the economic crisis due to war the parliament passed an act providing for the public administration of insolvent banks. Early in 1923 the Bank of Commerce appealed for secret government help and hence the government deposit. The Bank was again in difficulties in 1924 and in response to government the parliament sanctioned a guarantee of fifteen million krone to the Bank of Norway against a loss in respect of the support given to the Bank of Commerce. The Government did not reveal twenty-five million deposit. The Bank of Commerce in October 1924 was placed under public administration and is at present under liquidation. The trial is purely constitutional and there is no question of private gain.—Reuter.

COL. JACKSON

TO BE GOVERNOR OF A PROVINCE IN INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Colonel Jackson will shortly resign the Chairmanship of the Conservative Party organisation, and it is reported that he will be offered an important post in India in which connection a Provincial Governorship is mentioned.—Reuter.

COL. JACKSON'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, Oct 4.

It is understood that the appointment to be offered to Col. Jackson will be the Governorship of Bengal on the expiration of Lord Lytton's term of office. The Marquis of Linlithgow's name is suggested by the 'Morning Post" as successor to the post that is being vacated by Col. Jackson.—Reuter.

Col. Francis Stanley Jackson, who is 56 years old, has been Chairman of the Unionist Party Organisation since March, 1923, and has represented the Howdenshire division of Yorkshire since 1915 in the House of Commons. Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, he became Financial Secretary to the Treasury in 1920-23. He is a great sportsman, having played for Harrow XI and Cambridge XI—the latter of which he captained in 1892-93—and also Yorkshire XI. He has repeatedly played for Gentlemen vs. Players and in all-England teams. He served in the South African War and was Lieut.-Col. commanding 2/7th West Yorkshire Regiment. Col. Jackson succeeded Sir George Younger to the command of the Conservative Party Machine in 1923, and has like his predecessor shown a unique command of it.]

(Continued from Column 6.)

Turkish. Mr. Bruton points out that in the East a carpet is not exclusively relegated to the floor; it can be used as a hanging, a portiere, or a cover; and the shape and style of some examples prove that they were not intended for floor coverings.

CARPETS OF ASIA MINOR.

The value of hand-made carpets of Asia Minor increases with age. They improve with wear and with washing. The material is principally wool, either of the sheep or the fine underwool of the goat. Camel hair and mohair are also used. Different materials may be employed in the same carpet.

"EAST AND WEST"

INDIA AND OPIUM TRAFFIC

A DRIED FRUIT CAMPAIGN.

(BYARTHUR FIELD

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Commenting on an article in the "Bombay Chronicle" on the opium traffic, An Phoblacht ("The Republic") of Dublin says: "England boasts that she has abolished slavery—but she forces the bondage of opium on millions. She protests her own population against the opium danger by the most drastic legislation, but she forces this poison on the Indian and the Chinaman. . . .

"The annual production of opium in India for export alone is approximately 1,200 tons. Over 500 tons is produced for consumption in India. This is no secret trade carried on in fear of the law. It is an openly-organised industry on a large scale and has been a Government monopoly for over a century. Those wishing to cultivate opium can obtain money for the purpose on loan without interest, from the British Government in India, which derives a revenue of over four million pounds per annum from opium. The Council of the League of Nations held a meeting at Geneva, in October, 1921, to consider the possibility of restricting international traffic in dangerous drugs. Dr. Wellington Koo, supported by Mrs. Hamilton Wright, tabled a resolution proposing that poppy-growing for opium be restricted to such an amount as needed for 'strictly scientific and medical purposes' (about 100 tons per annum). The League Council recommended the adoption of this resolution to the Assembly; but the latter, following the lead of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Sastri, the British Indian Government representatives, eliminated the word 'strictly' and substituted for the phrase 'scientific and medical' the word 'legitimate'. Traffic in opium is 'legitimate' in the Oriental possessions of European Governments, although such Governments take the most extreme measures to protect their own people from the drug."

IRISH REPUBLICAN'S VIEWS.

Why this subject has a direct interest for Irish republicans may not be immediately clear—to the cynic or the Imperialist. The journal goes on to explain. "This, then", says the writer, Mr. Geoffrey Coulter, "is the Imperial concern in which the Irish nation is asked to be a partner; an empire deriving revenue from the damnation, body and soul, of millions of Indians and Chinamen. Do our bishops and clergy realise that in bidding us accept the Treaty status they are bidding us become partners in a conspiracy of moral and physical murder,—a trade working in direct opposition to Catholic missions in China and India, which is destroying a thousand souls for every one received into the Church?"

EXTERNAL TRADE IN OPIUM.

It is not quite clear at what date Mr. Coulter wrote the article quoted from,—but it does not appear to give enough attention to the report that the Indian Government will, outside of India, conform to the Geneva demands, either at once or after a certain period of time. This does not alter the facts of past history; but it will make a considerable alteration in future history. Meanwhile, Turkey is a great production centre for the opium poppy. It states that the product is shipped abroad solely for medicinal and scientific use, though how an exporting country can guarantee the eventual destination of the products is difficult to see. Turkey further declares that it has no local sale for the poppies or for opium.

A DRIED FRUIT CAMPAIGN.

As part of an advertising campaign, by which the sales of Australian dried fruits are being pushed in England, it will be remembered that there appeared a bitter attack on the alleged insanitary methods employed in the Smyrna district, whence came our main supplies for a great while past. This attack has been well exposed by the Turkish authorities, and the Turkish and Greek sales last season do not seem to have been seriously affected. There was a shortage in, production in some kinds of the fruits, and actually higher prices were obtained, the stocks being cleared about as usual.

The next attack was on the lower wages paid in Turkey and Greece as compared with those to Australian workmen and girls in the dried fruit industries. The advertising stuntists are incurable optimists if they think the English public will care two figs about such matters. They cannot be induced to think about such considerations even regarding their home industries, where trade unionists can be found who will buy the products of sweated industries of their own country.

AUSTRALIA'S DEVICES.

Reprints have since appeared, in the grocers' windows, from a "Times" Trade Supplement of April last. These give diagrams showing the amounts of goods of various kinds purchased by various countries from Great Britain. This table shows Australia at the top of the list, even in the particular of cotton piece-goods. In that particular sphere, however, Turkey shows up pretty well. The idea is, of course, that English housewives should buy exclusively their dried fruits from Australia, and starve Greece and Turkey, from which lands they have bought them long before Australia was producing them. I see that the United States come under the same advertising steam-roller, despite high wages and big purchases from England. The figures are:—

Australia with 6½ million population buys 60 million pounds sterling of goods from U. K.

United States with 116 million population buys 52 million pounds sterling of goods from U. K.

Turkey with 13 million population buys 4½ million pounds sterling of goods from U. K.

DEVIOUS METHODS.

Naturally, it is barefaced partisanry. I am not opposed to Australians getting as much of the trade (in anything) as they can get on price, quality, etc. But it is simply wicked to dope English housewives with these "coloured" statistics.

The Australians buy of England exactly what they need, and they are enabled to do it by an enormous trade from England for meat and wool, and for wheat. How can the position of Turkey be compared with such manifest incentives to return purchasing?

Let us put on one side for the moment the relative poverty of Turks as purchasers per capita,—let us point out that even rich America only buys 30 per cent. more per capita from us than does Turkey. We get back to the main fact, that Australia buys exactly what suits her, and is enabled to do so by huge orders for wheat, meat, and wool.

At an opportune moment for our discussion, the news is published that the Australian Government has decided to introduce legislation to compel municipal and other councils to give local manufactured articles the preference of 30 per cent. over foreign goods and 20 per cent. over British goods. Australia is quite justified in doing anything of the sort; it is pure common sense; but let us away with the pretence that Australia is possessed with a filial desire to support English industries. It is governed by expediency and the play of economic forces.

NATURAL METHODS.

The last stage of this press war against Turkish, Greek or even American dried fruits is seen in a rather amusing bit of sword play, American versus Australian. The Australian Trade Publicity insert a very technically perfect advertisement: "From Australia to the Homes of Britain," with a recipe for Rock Cakes. The Californian Raisin Growers, who put the "Sun-Maid Raisins" on the market, have an advertisement headed:—"Why I prefer naturally-dried raisins." This looks like an insinuation against someone. Probably it is of no real importance; for nearly all food is, for scientific reasons of the greatest public advantage, treated with chemicals, assisted by electrical or other conditioning methods, and so on. Still let us hear the Californians They give a recipe for raisin Pudding, just to show that honours are easy in the direction of kitchen values, and they say:—

"If women realised that 'naturally-dried' meant 'sun-dried,' they would never again use raisins that are dried by artificial means. Grapes and sunshine,—that's all naturally-dried raisins are."

SAME IN TURKEY.

"Well,—what else are the world-famous raisins of Smyrna? The soil of Anatolia is the land that produces with east the finest raisins, and common vines are unknown there. The Turkish viticulturists are supreme in their trade. The raisins which are for drying purposes are gathered there at the end of July. The grapes are cut with special knives, packed in baskets, and taken to the drying fields, which are selected with the greatest care and afford the maximum of sun and air. They receive as little handling as is possible,—and even in super-modern Australia they receive some as is inevitable. But all the workers are examined and are provided with medical certificates of health. The drying takes five to seven days. It is the sun that completes the drying. The subsequent treatment in the factory has nothing to do with drying.

JUST "HOW IT IS DONE".

But, during the drying it would lead to bad, and not good results, if the grapes were simply left to the sunlight, and nothing done. Before the laying-out, the grapes have to be dipped in dilute potash solution with pure olive oil. During the drying the layers are watered with pure water twice or thrice. After drying, the first and almost the only handling (now done with two pieces of clean cloth on the hands) is indulged in. This is to release the twigs and stalks. Sifting takes place in the open. The grapes, before passing to the factory, are tightly pressed in bags, so as to exclude air, which otherwise would draw the sugars of the fruit to the surface, impairing both the appearance and the fine flavour.

The manipulation factories, which are clean and well ventilated, only cleanse, sift, sort and pack, in all cases mechanically. They add nothing to the drying process.

Now, just what is the inner meaning of the "Naturally Dried" propaganda?

AN ORIENTAL TRADER.

The name of Mr. Tweed B. Bruton is familiar to many in London by reason of his wonderful store of goods from the Near and Middle East. They range from artistic craft products of Palestine to Turkish embroideries. What he does not stock in this genre (and it is little) he will obtain in a most magic way. At his place at Harrington Road, Kensington, one can find Kutaya pottery, Turkish cigarette holders, amber articles of many kinds, and beautiful antiques. What started me talking of Mr. Tweed Bruton was an article in the Art Trade Journal. In this very interesting article he says the hand-made carpets, rugs etc. of Persia and Turkey are worthy of the name of works of art. In the last few years, Greece (by the acquisitions of the Great War) is also turning out the goods once

(Continued in Column 4.)

GANDHI JAYANTI.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.
A general view of the Khadi Exhibition held in the Marwari Vidyalaya Bombay, on Sunday last.

Ladies' section of the Khadi Exhibition.

Spinning demonstration at the Congress House.

INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY.

EXPLORATIONS BEYOND NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

SIR A. STEIN'S DISCOVERIES.

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

Interesting data are now available of discoveries made by Sir Aurel Stein of the Indian Archaeological Survey during March, April, May 1926 in the region beyond the North-West Frontier Province which was the scene of an arduous campaign by Alexander the Great in 327-26 B. C. The exploration was conducted with the sanction of the Government of India and became successful on account of that hospitable protection of Miān Gul Shahzada of Swat which was secured to Sir Aurel Stein by the Political authorities of the Frontier in a region which had previously remained inaccessible to Europeans and closed to research. The discoveries have elucidated the data which classical accounts of Alexander's campaign have preserved for us from the pens of Arrian, Diodar and Curtius.

ARRIAN'S STATEMENT SUPPORTED.

Sir Aurel Stein generally supports Arrian's statement that Alexander after he had left Bactria in the spring of 327 B. C. crossed the Hindukush towards the headwaters of the Kabul river, sent a great portion of his army down the river into the Peshawar Valley while he himself led the rest up the Kunar river into Bajaur. Nothing definite can be said as regards the localities mentioned in connection with the fights there carried on againts Assasuin while Bijaur remains closed to research. But that the Panjokora river was crossed opposite to the valley of Talash can be safely concluded from the geographical position, and moreover the description given by Arrian of the river bed exactly agrees with character of Panjkora at that point. Sir Aurel holds it highly probable that massage was the first and apparently the largest of the towns in lower Swat where the siege lay.

Alexander then started for Bazira which Sir Aurel says can be safely identified with the stronghold of Birkot. Coins of Indo-Greek rulers of the early centuries B. C. as well as coins of succeeding Indo-Scythian period are found in such number on the Birkot hill that it's early occupation is not subject to any doubt.

LEGEND-HAUNTED FASTNESSES.

Next in importance was Udegram, now a large village some ten miles above Birkot and here are plentiful coins belonging to same periods asa t Birkot which attest the great age of this legend-haunted fastness. Alexander then captured Ora and later on proceeded from Peuke laotis (now called Charsada in the vicinity of Peshawar) to the Indus and after subduing a number of unimportant towns reached Embolima. This is probably to be located at the Amb on the right bank of Indus, and it was to serve as a base for the move against Aornos. That Aornes formed part of a range of a great mountain is made clear by what all our sources tell us of the great height which the detachment sent ahead under Ptolemaies, the son of Lagos, and subsequently the remaining force under Alexander himself had to climb under great difficulties in order to secure a dominating position before attacking Acrones itself.

After mentioning a few other points covered by Alexander in his march, Sir Aurel states that each one of the details recorded by Arrian about Alexander's operation against Aornes could be verified on the spot. Concluding Sir Aurel observes: "Those who are familiar with natural difficulties of territories beyond the present North-West Frontier and with their military history in recent times may fully appreciate the greatness of obstacles which Alexander's genius as a leader and extraordinary pluck and toughness of his hardy Macedonians faced and victoriously overcame during their preceding long campaign in those mountains."—A. P.

HOW CONSTIPATION RUINS YOUR HEALTH

You cannot avoid the evil consequences of Constipation, for as soon as your bowels fail to act freely and regularly, your system is poisoned. Purgative salts may give temporary relief, but to permanently overcome the trouble there is nothing better than Little Laxaliver Pills, which can be obtained from chemists at 14 annas per box. Little Laxaliver Pills give instant relief, yet they never gripe or cause pain.

SHATRUNJAYA DISPUTE.

LEA FOR ABANDONING PILGRIMAGE.

(From our correspondent.)

LAHORE, Oct. 4.

Mr. Manilal Kothari, who is now touring in the Punjab in connection with Shri Shatrunjaya propaganda work, arrived here on the evening of 2nd inst. Last night he addressed a well-attended meeting of the local Jain community presided over by Dr. Benarsidas Jain M.A., Ph. D. He spoke at length on the present serious situation created by the award of the Hon. Agent Governor-General, Western Indian States, which he characterised as highly unjust and subversive of the long-established rights of the Jains of India on the sacred Shatrunjaya Hills.

Explaining the important resolutions passed by the All-India Jain Conference at Bombay and Shri Jain Sangh meeting at Ahmedabad, he laid special stress on the supreme need of "yatra-Tyag" (abandonment of pilgrimage), "tapaya" (penance) and necessary sacrifices, so as to obtain a just and satisfactory settlement of the present disputes with the Palitana State. He leaves for Gujranwalla, to-morrow.

'AN AEROPLANE SMASH MYSTERY'

LONDON, Oct. 3.

A pathetic party to-day was probing and searching the wrecked mass of aeroplane at Tonbridge to discover the definite means of identification of the charged remains. Experts were also trying to ascertain the cause of the disaster. This is still a mystery as the machine was fitted with up-to-date fire-extinguishers. Eye-witnesses say they saw a fire start at the tail a thousand feet up. The pilot turned and returned, and was evidently seeking a landing place. The fire spread very rapidly, the machine lost its stabilisation, turned turtle and nose-dived like a stone in a trail of black smoke. The disaster was over in two minutes.

Apart from a woman's skull and a piece of rosary the debris is practically unrecognisable. But a woman and two men have been identified as belonging to a party holidaying in Spain who after bidding farewell to the rest of the party were returning home from Paris by train and steamer, and finally rounded off their holiday by a flight. One of them handed the leader of the party a cheque to pay the Air-Transport Company, remarking jocularly: "Pay the bill because we may not see you again".—Reuter's Special.

"WORLDS GREATEST MAN"

MAHATMA'S PROGRAMME-WAY TO SWARAJ

DELHI, Oct. 4.

Mahatma Gandhi's birthday was celebrated here last evening by holding a public meeting at which speeches were delivered deploring the present communal tension in the country and exhorting the audience to follow the Mahatma's lead. Mahatma Gandhi was described as the greatest man of the world. The speakers said that the only way to do him honour and bring him back to the helm of political life was to discard communal activities and imbibe national spirit. Mahatma Gandhi's programme alone in their opinion could lead India to Swaraj.—A. P.

One more match in the first round of the All-India Rugby Football Tournament was played on Island Grounds on Sunday. The contestants were the Prince of Wales Volunteers (South Lancashires) and a team of Madras Gymkhana.

After a keen contest when time was called Gymkhana won by nine points to nil.

SURPRISED BY DACOITS.

EUROPEANS UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, September 30.

A rather unpleasant experience befell a Mr. Andeen, a European official of the Post Office, who was for the time being residing in a tent at the village of Patas in the southeast of Poona district. Mr. Andeen is on the eve of retirement from Government service, and apparently intended settling down at Patas village, for he is said to have purchased a plot of ground there on which he pitched a tent, in which he resided. As he had a hobby for wireless he erected a powerful four-valves set near his tent and spent his time in shikar in the neighbourhood and using his wireless. About 2-30 a.m. on the morning of the 25th Mr. Andeen's tent was raided by eight dacoits. Three dacoits, it appears, remained on watch at a little distance, two kept guard at the tent-door and three set upon Mr. Andeen who was severely assaulted and his left arm broken. Though he had several guns and rifles in the tent he was unable to get at them. The dacoits got away with Rs. 730 in cash and currency notes. Medical assistance had to be sent from Poona. There are only two houses near where Mr. Andeen was living, one the Dak Bungalow and the other occupied by a Mahomedan, but they were a quarter of a mile distant, while Patas village was half a mile off, so that no help could reach the victim of the outrage until the dacoits had got clear of the scene.

EXHIBITION OF GIRLS SCHOOL WORK

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 3.

Work in connection with the Exhibition of Girls' School Works, which is shortly to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, during the second week of this month, is progressing vigorously. All the Committees are working with great enthusiasm to make the Exhibition a grand success. The one factor which is usually the main source of success in such cases is that of funds and it is a matter of satisfaction that the appeal for funds has, in this case, received a generous response from the public. This is a clear indication that the public realise the need and importance of such exhibitions in this country. The Chief of Sangli and the Rani Saheb of Phaltan have donated Rs. 100 each, while Sardars Raste and Vinchurkar have given Rs. 51 each. Lady Tata, Chairman of the Finance Committee, has collected over Rs. 800, while the members of the Committee have also been able to collect decent amounts for meeting the expenditure in connection with the Exhibition. So far, therefore, as the question of funds is concerned, the organisers of the Exhibition will not find it difficult to make both ends meet. A decent number of prizes can now be given for deserving exhibits and this will be an encouragement in the right direction.

Thousands of exhibits have been received from Girls' Schools all over the Presidency and by this time more than 400 schools have sent in their exhibits. It is feared that there may not be sufficient accommodation for all the exhibits that will be received. The Exhibition will be held from 8th to 5th October and the opening ceremony of the Exhibition will be performed on the 1st day by the Rani Saheb of Sangli in the morning at 8-30. It was at first proposed to hold that function in the afternoon at about 5 p.m., but there will be a Garden Party at the Government House at the same hour, hence the opening ceremony has been fixed for the morning of that day. A grand paldal is being erected on the open space in front of the Council Hall for this purpose. A number of elites have been invited for the ceremony and it is expected that there will be a large attendance. The Exhibition promises to be a unique success and it is hoped the public will not miss this rare opportunity.

His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab leaves Simla on Wendesday at 2/30 by motor car arrives at Kalka at 7/0 and reaches Lahore the next morning by special train.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION.

(Continued from page 6.)

world's gold resources on an equitable basis and on the principle of "to each according to its needs," we have no doubt that the present resources along with the annual additions to the gold stock of the world are more than sufficient for the world's needs; and the last ten years have further taught us methods of economising the precious metals for monetary purposes which will leave an ample margin for future development of trade and commerce. If China is to be simply regarded as the dumping ground for the finished commodities of over industrialised countries, and concern for China's trade is a concern for the capture of an "undeveloped market," it is not Indian interests that are at stake; and even if they were, the uniform adoption of a gold standard by both India and China would be the one sound foundation for the growth and expansion of trade relations between the two countries as also between them and the rest of the world.

Raising the Required Credits.

And as for raising required credits, its is simply prejudicing the case for a gold standard by a bogey which exists in the imagination of those who do not want to give India an effective gold standard. A country that has more than £60,000,000 in gold kept in safe custody with Great Britain and that has been forced to keep them in safe custody in spite of itself, a country that has normally a favourable balance of trade and therefore commands large quantities of gold inspite of all attempts to prevent her from absorbing gold, is solemnly advised by our Royal Commissioners to ask for a credit from the Governor of the Bank of England who will not act without consulting the Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. We can only take this advice seriously on the assumption that both the Government of India and the Royal Commissioners believe that the gold in her Reserves which has been kept in England as a Trust on behalf of India is not available for immediate delivery to India, and that if we want gold we should go as suppliants to our Trustees asking them to give us a loan, and that gold is a commodity that is to be distributed according to the sweet will of these two banks and that it is not distributed according to the distribution of the world's trade.

The Commission in rejecting finally the scheme for a full gold standard put forward by the Finance Department quote with approval Sir Basil Blackett's observation: "If the effect of a decision to attempt the change to gold in India is going to be to upset the gold standard in the United States or in Europe, India has clearly nothing to gain by the attempt." The gloss that the Commission add is that the attempt "can only be accomplished at the cost of insecurity to those countries which have restored their monetary standards, and at the risk of delay to those countries which are now seeking with reasonable promise to do so, and this uncertainty and delay are likely to produce higher interest rates, business disturbance and economic depression with inevitable repurcussions on the economic well-being and commercial prosperity of India."

America's Position.

America is not going to be adversely affected by the adoption of a gold standard in India. The report of the Commission of the United States Senate on Foreign Currency and Exchange Investigation clearly indicates the willingness of the United States to co-operate with any country in the world that will ease it of some of its surplus stock of gold. But neither the United States nor any of the European countries are likely to be affected by India's adoption of the Gold Standard; because India's own existing resources and those which she can command are sufficint for the purpose. To start with the Royal Commissioners seem to apprehend that it will be Great Britain that that is going to be mainly affected by the adoption of the gold standard on the part of India and that India's demand for gold will be a demand for the restoration of what legitimately belongs to her. The Royal Commissioners have not the courage to confess that any such immediate demand for gold as India may make will dislocate Great Britain's finances; and they disguise it under a plea about the dislocation of the economic equilibrium of the rest of the world. Statesmanship demands an express and frank recognition of the situation and an amicable adjustment of conflicting interests by a co-operative plan of action; and any attempt at a hide and seek game such as the Commission attempt will only create suspicion and aggravate the sense of injustice which this country entertains over the currency question for the last thirty years and more. If the Commissioners had sympathetically considered the Indian case for a full gold standard, they would have found that it neither involved the immediate transference of her Gold Reserves to India, nor any extra demand on the world's stock of gold, nor an upsetting of the silver market, nor finally preventing the process of reconstruction in Europe.

ARTS EXHIBITION AT SURAT

SIR MANUBHAI TO PERFORM OPENING CEREMONY.

BOMBAY, Oct 4.

Sir Manubhai Nandshanker Mehta, the Dewan of Baroda, will formally open the Gujerat Arts Exhibition at Surat on the 27th of October. His Highness the Maharaja of Dharampur and the Nawab of Belha will also address the meeting on Art.—A.P.

A THEATRICAL BEREAVEMENT

NO SHOW LAST NIGHT

The English Comedy Revue Company did not give their advertised performance at the Excelsior last night owing to the sad death of Miss Connie Milne who succumbed to her late attack of fever. Miss Milne had not only made herself a great favourite with her charming personality and winning little ways, but she was also a credit to the profession she followed. We tender our deep sympathy to the Company on their great loss.

A LOVEBLE TEACHER

PROF VELINKAR'S PHOTO UNVEILED

There was a pretty function at the Dadabhoy Nowroji Poor Boys' Seminary at Chikalwadi, Bombay on Sunday evening when Prof. N. G. Velinkar's portrait was unveiled by Mr. Justice Madgaokar in the presence of a large gathering of friends, admirers and old pupils of Professor Velinkar who was the founder of the Institution.

Mr. Justice Mirza in a few introductory remarks, recalled the memories of his friendship with the professor. It was his good fortune to have been his pupil in the Wilson High School and later on in the Wilson College and one could not imagine a more lovable character or a more lovable teacher than the Professor.

After distributing the prizes to the successful pupils of the Institution, Mr. Justice Madgaokar unveiled the portrait and in a short speech said Professor Velinkar was his school mate. To know the Professor was to love him and all those who knew him could not think of him except with love gratitude and reverence.

FINED FOR PUBLISHING OBSCENE LITERATURE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

In the case in which Mr. K. P. Ray and W. E. Kilsby respectively Editor and printer of the "Indian Planters' Journal" and "Agriculturist" were charged with publishing obscene literature, the Chief Presidency Magistrate fined Ray Rs. 100 and Kilsby Rs. 50.

In another case in which A. G. Allen, Editor and E. Acton, printer of the Indian Railway Gazette who were tried on a similar charge the same magistrate in view of mitigating circumstances fined Allen Rs. 25 and acquitted Acton. —A.P.

NEW MOSQUE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Long efforts of Ahmaddiyya sect of Moslems to establish a worthy centre in England consummated to-day in the opening of a Mosque at South Fields in South-West London in the presence of large crowds of Moslems from all over the world members of Parliament and other distinguished personages. The mosque should have been opened by Emir Feisal, son of Ibn Saud, and there was general disappointment among the faithful when it was announced that Feisal was forbidden by his father to attend. Abdul Qadir, ex-Minister of Punjab performed the ceremony. He declared he hoped that the mosque was merely a beginning, and a bigger mosque would be built later.—Reuter.

CENTRAL GURDWAR BOARD

SHARP DIVISION BETWEEN PARTIES

AMRITSAR, Oct. 4.

The first meeting of the duly constituted Central Gurdwara Board which commenced on Saturday was continued till last evening owing to a sharp division between the two parties—the Akali Party and Saradar Bahadur Mehtab Singh's party. Every point was contested.

The Board first passed a resolution expressing regret at he sad demise of Sardars Tejasingh Samundri and Dasaundas Singh, members of the Board.

Master Tarasingh, the released Akali leader was co-opted a member of the Board in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sardar Hazarasingh Jamarai.

Sardar Kharaksingh was unanimously elected President while Master Tarasingh was elected vice-President.

An executive Committee of seven with five members belonging to the Akali Party and two to Sardar Bahadur's was then elected.

RELEASE OF AKALI PRISONERS.

A lengthy discussion took place on Sardar Butasingh's resolution urging Government to release all the Akali prisoners and remove other grievances. A large number of amendments were moved. One of the amendments demanded the release of the Nabha prisoners and the reinstatement of the Maharaja of Nabha. The amendment was disallowed by the President. All the amendments were eventually withdrawn owing to the Akali party's majority.

Sardar Bahadur Mehtabsingh moved a lengthy amendment specifying the demands such as reinstatement of Civil and Military Government employees, restoration of forfeited lands, other pretty official positions, jagirs and pensions, but it was eventually withdrawn owing to the Akali parties' opposition. Some changes of words were never accepted by the mover of the main resolution.

The resolution that caused considerable stir was one moved by Sardar Mangalsingh congratulataing those Akali leaders who had refused to secure release on humiliating conditions. It was intended by this resolution to move a censure against Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh and his colleagues who had secured conditional release. Many speakers vehemently opposed the resolution and Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh and others who wanted to offer personal defence were not allowed by the President.

Sardar Arjanshahsingh (Patiala) announced on behalaf of the States representatives that as the procedure adopted at the meeting was illegal they would not vote. Sudhar Committees' representatiaves also abstained from voting but the resolution was passed with the Akali Party's majority.

The Board unanimously agreed to name it as Shromani Gurdwara Prabhandhak Committee with Punjabi as its official language as required by the Act. Nominations were made on the local committees of the provincial Gurdwaras and the meeting ended with prayers.—A. P.

A POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR SUSPENDED

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

Sub-Inspector Syed Ahmed in charge of the Boileanguni Police Station, Simla, has been suspended on charge of alleged corruption. A departmental enquiry is being held. The Boileangunj Police station covers an important area including the Viceregal Lodge, the residences of high officials and Cecil Hotel.—A. P

REVIEW OF RESULTS BY RACING NUMEROLOGY.

Look at the One or Two Sure Chances in each Race and the nice Dividends obtained in Poona Races on 2/10/26.

Race I China (W) 26/8, 17/8; II Red Prince (W) 24/8, 14/8; Favourite (P) 18/8; III Sabiq (P) 38/8; IV Gift O' the Glen (P) 18/8; V. Mayiah (P) 32; VI Dry Wit (W) 226/8, 62/8, Luckyman (x); VII Starboard (W) 79/8, 20; Krishnakumeri (P) 28/8; VIII Special Sprout (P) 16/8, Poet's Dream (P) 20/8.

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THE WORLD OF LABOUR.

HELP FOR BRITISH MINERS

AN INTERNATIONAL.

The British T. U. C. General Council, acting in conjunction with the British Miners' Federation, has published the following appeal:

"For sixteen weeks the miners have been locked out. They have endured hunger and privation in a determined struggle to maintain their standards of life and working conditions. Every day the lockout lasts adds to the distress and misery in the mining areas. Actual starvation has invaded the miners' homes. Women and children are suffering through the action of Poor Law authorities, with the connivance of the Government, in cutting down scales of relief, and through the curtailment of school meals. In trying to bring the miners to subjection the Government has not scrupled to endeavour to check the generous impulses of the public in subscribing to the voluntary relief funds by which the worst consequences of the tragedy in the coalfields have been hitherto partially alleviated.

To-day the needs of the miners and their dependents are much more acute than in the earlier stages of the lockout. With the breakdown of negotiations for a settlement of the dispute contributions to the relief funds are more urgent than ever. The necessities of the miners' position call for a redoubling of the effort to provide relief. If help is not given now in greater measure than before, the sacrifices of the miners and of their wives and children in resisting for so long the degradation of their standards will have been made in vain. It will mean that the miners, just at the time when they need to be fortified in resisting an enforced settlement on the mineowners' terms, will be weakened in the struggle. It is already evident that the owners are determined to make no contribution towards an equitable settlement. They refuse to make a national agreement and are adamant in their demand to enforce brutal wages reductions and an eight hours working day. Their insistence can only be explained by their assumption that a continuance of the lockout with the penury and hardships entailed, will weaken the resistance of the miners and compel them to capitulate. If the miners are forced to settle now on the only terms the owners are prepared to offer, all the sufferings and sacrifices of the past sixteen weeks will have gone for nothing, and encouragement will be given to attacks on the standards of the workers generally.

We earnestly appeal, therefore, to the organised workers in all trades and to the public at large not to diminish their support but to give increased help to the miners at this critical stage. The Statement of the Prince of Wales in which he declared that it was wrong that a struggle of this character should be decided by the starvation of women and children, found an echo in the hearts of all right-thinking people. Help must be forthcoming quickly to ensure that the workers shall emerge successfully from this struggle "Starvation must not be allowed to decide the issue." Through the generosity of the workers and fair-minded supporters and sympathisers at home and abroad a strenuous fight has been maintained against starvation. The struggle has now reached the stage where it is necessary in the words of the American Federation of Labour "to give until it hurts" to save the miners from defeat by starvation.

Signed on behalf of the

Trades Union Congress General Council:
A. PUGH, Chairman,
Walter M. Citrine, Acting Secretary,
The Miners' Federation of Great Britain:
H. Smith, President.
T. Richards, Vice-President.
W P. Richardson, Treasurer.
A. J. Cook, Secretary."

We call the attention of the international working classes to this appeal and earnestly ask them to do their utmost to continue the international relief action which has been begun. It is urgently necessary that help should be given immediately, and that large sums should be despatched to Britain "as speedily as possible."

WORKING HOURS IN THE U. S. A

From the recently published "American Labour Year Book, 1926" we learn that the percentage of factory workers employed on the basis of a 48-hour week, or less, rose from 11.8 in 1914 to 46.1 in 1923. Actually the figure reached in 1921 was 51.5. The slight fall is attributed to the weakened condition of the workers' organisations and the great slump in 1921-1922. In 1924 the average working week amounted to 47.6 hours for bakers, 43.9 for building trades workers, 57.7 for chauffeurs, 56.7 for teamsters and drivers, 48.3 for long-shoremen, 44.0 for granite and stone trades, 46.7 for metal trades, 48.1 for laundry workers, 46.9 for linemen, 44.8 for factory workers, 44 for printers for publishing houses and 45.4 for newspaper printers. These figures taken together give a total average of 45.9 for the selected trades. In 12 States the employment of women for more than eight hours a day is forbidden. The "United States Women's Bureau" states that in these states where no legislation regarding hours is in force women are often employed for more than ten hours a day. Of the total number of employed women, 34.2 per cent. work nine hours per day from Monday to Friday, and 25 per cent. longer hours than nine per day. In South Carolina 85 per cent. of the women workers are employed for more than 10 hours per day.—(I. F. T. U.)

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF LABOUR STATISTICIANS

A third Conference of Government Labour Statisticians is to be opened in Geneva on 18th October under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation. The objects of these Conferences, of which the first was held in 1923 and the second in 1925, are to discuss the best methods of compiling labour statistics and to agree upon certain uniform methods which would render international statistics more comparable. Statistics of wages, hours of labour, cost of living, unemployment, industrial accidents and industrial classification have been discussed at previous Conferences. The forthcoming Conference will discuss the methods of statistics of industrial disputes, statistics of collective agreements, methods of conducting family budget enquiries, and will also consider a draft of industries suitable for international comparisons.

WELFARE WORK AND TRADE UNIONISM

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ENQUIRY

The Government of India have desired the Local Trade Union bodies to let them know the activities of each individual Association under the subject of Welfare Work. Under the above heading inquiry is made as regards the measures for the utilization of spare time of the workers under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles and corresponding articles of the other treaties of peace, which run as follows:—

"The Conference invites the International Labour Office, keeping in constant touch with the various Governments, to collect and keep upto date information concerning the use of spare time and on the basis of the information communicated by the members or obtained from other sources, to publish regularly studies of the action taken and the results obtained in the different countries in the application of measures which have for their object the proper use of the workers' spare time."

In reply thereto the following has been communicated by Mr. Jhabvala on behalf of the local Labour Unions of Bombay:—

SUBJECT:—WELFARE WORK.

The Union is a Trade Union more or less intended for organising the workers and for the present fighting their battles for improvement of their economic conditions and settling the various disputes and redressing the various complaints arising from the present conditions of service. Therefore, much of the Welfare Work which is more or less intended for the internal amelioration of the workers condition is left in abeyance for the present, though I would very much like to promote such welfare work as indicated by you in your Form B. As will be noticed from a copy of constitution sent herewith all possible measures are being adopted for the promotion of such welfare work as is possible under present difficult circumstances, such as want of efficient, organisation and paucity of workers of an independent and selfless nature.

As for Education I beg to state that when the fathers themselves are illiterate and cannot pay to the Union Funds beyond their regular subscription they cannot appreciate the full value of educating their children. In this connection I need not point out that the Government and Municipality are co-operating with each other in making Education free and compulsory in Bombay. Therefore, the Union does not feel itself called upon to overlap the efforts of the above two bodies.

As to Health the employers have themselves made certain privisions for Medical Assistance to their own workmen which is governed by such regulations that it is found impossible by the organisations of the workmen either to supplement or to rival with the Employers' Medical assistance to their workmen.

As for recreation, the present leave rules and holidays and hours of work etc, are so arranged that no effort in this direction has been or can be planned by the Union. I, therefore, beg to return the form unfilled.

MOTORING ALONG GHORE-BUNDER ROAD

DANGER TO PUBLIC LIFE.

Mr. S.H. Jhabwala writes:—

Ghore Bunder Road is soon getting a very attractive place for motorists who on holidays as well as others are making good use of it. But the misfortune is that the speed and the way they are driving their motors are disastrously prejudicial to the interests of the pedestrians as well as to the many little children as well as poor workmen who live there. The motors become too fast as they approach Khar and Santa-Cruz for there the drivers feel themselves a little easy regardless of being detected and unmindful of police watch if there is any at all. But this gravely endangers the lives of the pedestrians. Again, if any driver turns a culprit it is very hard in such locality as the above where enough Police force is not stationed due to Government's financial inability to catch him and bring him to book. Again the road is off and on on reparation so that only one side is used both for motors, carriages, carts and pedestrians even in going in opposite direction. That heightens the possibility of danger of accidents taking place if the cars are not safely and slowly driven.

There are also now growing along the road little shops and houses of the poor; so little children are playing about occasionally. There are also schools near Santa Cruz and Khar where several little children of all sects and communities go to learn whose lives are at a great peril if irresponsible drivers use the car anyway they like. In spite of the caution-board being there I have seen several times cars and lorries being driven at top speed. Accidents have happened already and men have been caught driving without a licence.

It is necessary, therefore, stricter police supervision should be kept and if any car is driven beyond the proper limit of speed the policemen posted at different places should be given the right and convenience of stopping the car. A stricter supervision over these policemen themselves is again a necessity which should not be avoided. Should not the motorists themselves in the 1st place realize their responsibility and lay their hands from driving too fast?

PLEADERS' TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. SAMARTH.

A meeting of the Pleaders' Association of Western India held in the Pleaders' Room, High Court, Bombay, on Monday, the 28th ultimo under the presidentship of Mr. P. A. Shingne, Acting Government Pleader, a resolution was passed placing on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sad death of Mr. Narayen Mahadev Samarth, who was a member of that Association for several years and also served upon the Council of Management of the Association on several occasions.

NAGPUR NOTES.

FLOODS IN C. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 2.

Mofussil correspondents writing to the local paper "Hitavada" give vivid accounts of the recent Mandla, Bilaspur and Hoshangabad floods. At Mandla people had to take shelter in the highest buildings, many climbed upon the highest trees and to avoid a fall tied round their back with ropes and turbans and thus remained starving for three days continuously until they were rescued. Many were swept away leaving no trace behind. The whole bazaar has been destroyed and shops and other buildings have been rased to the ground. Similar havoc has been created at Bilaspur and Hoshangabad. An appeal has been issued calling relief of the poor.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION OF INDIA.

At a special meeting of the members of the Berar Liberal Association it was decided to hold the Ninth Session of National Liberal Federation of India on the 27th, 28th and 29th December, 1926. A strong Reception Committee consisting of influential gentlemen has been formed to make the necessary arrangements in connection therewith. All the Liberal Associations in India are to be invited to send in their suggestions regarding the name of persons proposed to preside. On receipt of the suggestions, the Executive Body of the Reception Committee shall make a final selection.

A MURDER CASE.

Before a full bench of Judicial Commissioners a murder case has been just disposed off in which one Rama was accused of murdering one Govind Rao Deshmukh and his son, while they were sleeping in their courtyard, owing to personal jealousy. The police enquiry discovered a gun from the bed of a small rivulet and it was suspected that the weapon was used by the accused in committing the murder. The Sessions Judge had sentenced the accused to death, but on the appeal it was urged that the conviction was based on no reliable evidence. The Commissioners accepting the view acquitted the accused.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

A vigorous health campaign has recently been launched by the Civil Station Municipality, Nagpur, against the use of opium administered to the children in this province. A leaflet bringing home to the people the serious consequences which arise out of the use of opium appeals to leave the use of the drug. Another leaflet warns the public to guard themselves against he housefly, which disseminates diseases.

The 93rd death anniversary of the late Raja Ram Mohan Roy, was celebrated here at a public meeting held on last Monday in the Y. M. C. A. students Hostel. Sitabaldi, Sir Shanker Rao Chitnavis presiding. Messrs. J. N. Mukerji, J. S. Hoyland, S. B. Karkarey, Miss Kusum Jayavant and the President referred to the qualities of "Maker of Modern India" and paid eloquent tribute to the memory of the departed. The speakers referred to his untiring efforts in abolishing the cruel custom of "Satti" his efforts for the emancipation of women and his other humanitarian work.

After Messrs. Padhye and Rustomji had sung prayer songs, the meeting was brought to a close.

PEACE IN INDIA

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The West appears now to be fed up with war, and wants to sink all past differences. France and Germany both wish to work for peace. When all nations in Europe think and began to work in this direction, peace in Europe will be a settled fact. All the world now wants peace as a necessity. But peace does not come of itself. All the great leaders of each nation must work for it, and then all will be well.

M. Poincare made a startling speech at St. German on Sept. 26th in which he exonerates the German people from war guilt. What a great man is M. Poincare? My respectful homage goes to him. How great he is, I shall try to tell in my own way. I do not know the speech itself, but I have caught the intention underlying it. M. Poincare is sure to evoke public criticism; nay, even public condemnation in his own country and elsewhere. But M. Poincare is a great man; he has served his country in the past. His critics will raise hue and cry, but their noise will not succeed in suppressing or even doing the least harm to M. Poincare. It is with the honest intention of serving his country that he has come forward to make this bold statement.

What will happen when Germany reads the text of his speech? One speech, and M. Poincare wins all German hearts. Germany will forgive France for what France may have done to her very lately.

What a power sweet and sincere words possess! Yet, we do not use these innocent means which ensure peace more than anything else.

So, at least two great nations in Europe are at present busy working for union which is bound to do a world of good to both. War is a nuisance; it never settles things. I do not know if War is a necessity; whether it is essential to exterminate the already overcrowded world. Yet, I feel the world is big enough to hold and feed ten times its present population. Since I do not know much about these mysteries, the less said about them the better.

Now does India follow a peaceful line of action? India is peaceful by nature. Let us see what is going on this great continent. Politically, religiously and socially, India, at this moment, is all disunion. Why? The leaders know it themselves. I do not want to probe into their minds, though I feel I can know their minds even from a distance.

I am getting very bold and making statements as bold as M. Poincare. M. Poincare has a backing, even though he has his enemies. He can well fight his way and make his people listen to him. I have no backing. But, that does not matter.

I very respectfully and humbly request my countrymen all over India and also the English to meet in an All-India Conference. Mahatma Gandhi will, if approached, accede to preside over such a conference. All political parties should be invited. The door should be open to all. Mahatma Gandhi,—he is a great friend of the English people; he is a friend of the Indian people; he is a friend of all. I really believe great good will come out of such a conference. As it shall be an open affair, the English people will know what is in our minds; we shall know what they think.

France and Germany are working for peace. Why should not India? India should lead the whole world in all peaceful movements. Will it at least follow? I have hopes. I also hope, Mr. Editor, that you will please publish this in your esteemed paper and place me under obligations.—Yours, etc.,

Y. S. C...

DEFLATION OF CURRENCY.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

Sheth Manilal Gokulbhai J. P., President, Bombay Shroff Association has forwarded the following telegram to the Secretary Government of India, Finance Department, Simla:—

"Bombay Shroff Association respectfully protest against Government's policy of sustaining the exchange by continued deflation of currency. Transferring fifteen crores of rupees from currency reserve during the current year to the secretary of the State for India reminds India of the reverse council disaster. Pray stop indirect efforts of supporting eighteen pence ratio artificially. The fall in world prices of the articles such as cotton, jute, oilseeds has already jeopardised the prospects of the agriculturist in India getting an adequate return for his produce, particularly in view of the Indian crops in these varieties looking promising till now. 1/6 threatens the Indian grower being deprived of 12½ per cent. due to him in natural course and if to this is to be added the further handicap of an artificially created tight money market by a policy of deflation, my committee apprehended the most disastrous consequence. On these grounds therefore my committee request that the Governor-General in Council be pleased to review the conditions that have developed during the last four weeks and save the agriculturist and the commercial community of India from what looks like a sure crisis."

RAJ KUMAR SCOTT COLLEGE SPORTS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SADRA, Oct. 1.

The annual sports of the Raj Kumar Scott College, Sadra, came off on Tuesday, the 28th ultimo, in the College compound, Major Meek, the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, presided. Mr. C. H. W. Lake, Thakore Sahebs of Mohanpur, Katosan, Sudasna, Ambliara, Ranasan, some old boys and a large number of spectators, official and non-official, were present to witness the sports. A programme of 16 events was presented and every item was contested and records were set up in the first division for throwing a cricket ball, taking long-jumps and high-jumps. The most interesting event was a 1-mile race, when K. S. Narasondevsinhji of Pratappur, a lad of 7 years, vigorously and in good style ran both the circles round the College compound and came up fourth amidst loud cheers of all present.

The Thakore Sahebs of Mohanpur and Ranasan were "At Home" to the members and visitors.

The prizes were given away by Major A. S. Meek in whom we have a sympathetic officer and who has been always ready to befriend all good causes. After the distribution of prizes Major Meek expressed his satisfaction at the way in which the whole show had been run.

After dinner Mr. Umadatt, the conjuror, performed some clever and interesting sleights of hand.

BARODA STATE SERVICE

RECRUITMENT OF GRADUATES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Oct. 3.

According to the Baroda Service Regulations, graduate recruits for the State Service are to be selected by a Committee presided over by one of the Naib Dewans. This procedure was not strictly observed by the Heads of the Departments who filled up vacancies, within their powers. With a view to rectify this irregularity and maintain uniformity and high level in the standard of selection the Baroda Government has recently passed orders to maintain lists of graduate candidates selected by the Naib Dewan's Committee in all the Departments and make all appointments whether acting, temporary or permanent from these lists. The selected candidates will be given certificates of eligibility for Baroda Service by the Committee. These certificates will lapse if not availed of within two years of their issue.

LIQUOR SHOP AMONG LABOURERS

The following resolution passed by the Central Labour Board to which many of the Labour Unions of Bombay are affiliated has been communicated by Mr. Jhabvala, its Honorary Secretary, to the Government Excise Department:—

The Central Labour Board of Bombay emphatically protests against the action of the Collector of Excise in transferring a liquor shop bar from Byculla to De Lisle Road Development chawls in the heart of the thickly populated workmen of all classes without consulting the feeling of the enlightened masses residing in the locality and without paying any heed whatsoever to the possibility of grave danger arising to the lives of the poorer people and in direct contravention to Government's adopted principle of gradual prohibition as the location of such a shop in the heart of the labour population at De Lisle Road is seriously prejudicial to the interests of the Industrial classes of Bombay one cause of whose backwardness is the opening of liquor shops in or adjoining their residential quarters.

RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

"It is high time", writes Mr. Jhabwalla, the Hon. General Secretary of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union, "the Railway authorities soon recognised officially the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union.

The above Union is now 6 years old. Its membership to-day stands at 1,800 and its total funds are Rs. 15,000. Hitherto it has worked on constitutional lines, and never swerved from its avowed objects.

The Managing Committee consists purely of workmen themselves to conduct administrative work among themselves on independent and efficient lines. The Union is seriously considering the question of registration of the Union according to the new Government Act and I hope we shall soon arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in the matter of registration.

If such recognition is granted I fully trust there will be a further rise in membership and a better establishment of closer and healthier understanding.

PALITANA AND THE JAINS.

A MEETING IN PARIS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, September 15.

Mr. Shantidas Askaran Shah was received by the Jains and other Indians residing in Paris under the presidentship of Mr. G. A. Bhavsar at a tea party at the restaurant Langer on the Avenue of Champs Elysees on Monday the 13th instant.

Mr. Lalbhai Kallianbhai introduced Mr. Shantidas as a prominent and well-known businessman of Bombay and as one of the leading members of the Jain community. Mr. Kalyan D. Jhaveri spoke of him as a member of the committee appointed by the whole Jain community for the defence of Shatrunjaya and requested him to try his utmost to prepare the ground if at all the case comes for hearing in England. Appreciating Mr. Shantidas's sense of duty Mr. Jhaveri said that even though he had come to Europe for reasons of his health, he was much affected to read the sad news of the judgment given by Mr. Watson against the Jains and since then he had not ceased thinking of some possible ways to take this case to a successful end.

In reply to the hosts Mr. Shantidas thanked them for the cordial reception accorded to him and said what he was doing was nothing more than what every Jain would have done for this Holy Hill. He further said, "I take this opportunity of giving you an assurance that my Committee will not leave any stone unturned. I am aware that our community cannot forget the injustice done to us by Mr. Watson in not giving any consideration to our sacred rights. Let me explain to you, moreover, how it is detrimental even to the interests of the Palitana State. The pilgrimage has been stopped by our community till a satisfactory conclusion has been arrived at. Out of the total population of sixty-one thousand ten thousand people have been deprived of their earnings because they were in direct service of the Jain pilgrims. Again the State has lost a considerable income resulting from the octroi and other duties levied on many articles consumed by the Jains during their stay in Palitana. If any ministry in Europe had proposed to levy such an unjust and inhumane tax on people visiting churches it would have been overthrown in no time. Mr. Watson can judge for himself to what extent the religious feelings of the Jains have been offended and wounded if he is asked to pay only two pennies to enter a church on a Sunday morning for offering his prayer. All the communities and the leading papers in India are with us because they realise the injustice in the principal pilgrim tax itself, as they are afraid that any day their religious rights of prayer will be violated by any State. We are not asking for any special favour, but we are appealing to the British justice for a fair and just consideration of our rights of free prayer in the temples built and extended by our forefathers dating from the sixth century. I have full faith in British justice and can boldly assure you that our appeal will not go unheard."

With the usual vote of thanks to the chair and to the guests the meeting dispersed.

BARODA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

MOCKERY OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

REACTIONARY RULES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Oct. 1.

The Baroda Legislative Council will hold its sessions on the 18th October when the notorious Press Act Amending Bill, the Vishisht Panchayat Bill and some other Bills will be presented.

ADVISORY BODY.

As the name Dharasabha connotes a legislature with real powers, it is necessary to remove many misconceptions. In the first place, it is merely advisory, and has to transact such business as the Government may deem necessary to submit for opinion or which the Dewan may permit to be submitted by a private member under the rules. The Government as a matter of fact does not submit all its legislative measures, but passes many of them direct without consulting the Dhara-sabha. Most of the amending Acts are passed direct by the Executive Government, and the Dharasabha has not its say in the matter. For instance, the Baroda Government recently amended the local Income-Tax Act in such a manner that the exemption of agricultural rents from income-tax was taken away and as the income-tax is leviable on such a minimum income as Rs. 750 only the people were terrified, and owing to strong criticism in the Press and the Dharasabha which met soon after the amendment was passed the operation of the amending Act has been suspended till the disposal of the Taxation Committee's Report in British India. Here the people were grievously affected by the amendment but still the Dharasabha was not consulted. Further, the Government before sanctioning a measure passed by the Dhara Sabha, exercises the right of adding new important provisions in the Act without consulting the Dharasabha or giving an opportunity to the public to have their say, even though the Government may have failed to submit any such amendment to the Dharasabha at the second reading of the Bill clause by clause and thus spring a surprise upon the public. One glaring instance of such a procedure was that of inserting a provision for the closing of the Press under orders of the Government for one year in Section 36 of the last Baroda Press Act, behind the back of the Dharasabha to which the amendment was never submitted and when there was a protest the Dewan naively replied that the body was merely advisory, and that the Government had the right of making any alterations it pleased while sanctioning it.

GOVERNMENT MAJORITY.

The Dharasabha has only 10 elected members, 4 non-official nominated members and 12 official members with the Dewan as President. As recently the Government has ordered the official members to vote solidly for Government measures, and as the nominated members depend wholly upon the Government for their appointment, it will be clear that the elected members, even if united, stand no chance of success, unless the President allows the official members to vote as they like; which happens not frequently.

SHADOW & NO SUBSTANCE.

The private member is precluded from bringing any Bill, motion, or resolution or interpellating Government, (1) affecting Government debts, or revenues, or tax or creating a charge upon the revenues or tax, (2) affecting the discipline or Bardast (internal management) of the Baroda Army, (3) affecting the arrangements of the Khangi (household) Department of the Maharaja, (4) affecting foreign relations (5) affecting the power and prestige of the Government and the Royal Family or (6) affecting any other matter which the Government may declare from time to time. Under the sub-rules of the Dharasabha, the motion, resolution or interpellation must not be such as to affect the policy of Government; the Dewan is however empowered to allow the discussion of such resolutions or motions which do no harm to the public good. The readers will thus see that the Baroda Dharasabha is a misnomer and that it is a purely consultative body with an overwhelming official majority with very little powers. Even the budget is recently allowed to be discussed but the members have not the power of voting on it. As regards the appointment of elected members the Government exercises the power of rejecting the elected candidate and ordering a new election, or may appoint any one of the unsuccessful candidates or even a gentleman who was never a candidate for election outright as an elected member. To tell the truth rule 3 of the Dharasabha rules contemplates only (1) ex-officio and (2) nominated members, and that these so-called elected members are technically as much appointed by the Government as the nominated official and non-official members. This packed Dhara Sabha is called the Legislative Council in our Administration Reports and to add to the mockery, the oath of fealty and allegiance on British lines has been added to give it the appearance of a miniature Parliament. It will be an interestingstudy to find out the true nature of the so-called representative institutions that have been established recently in some States.

RESOLUTIONS AND INTERPELLATIONS

The right of moving resolutions or putting interpellations, the number per member being not more than 10 is so much curtailed that if the President rules that a particular resolution or interpellation affects the policy of Government and cannot be allowed, he will be technically right since almost all resolutions and interpellations are meant to affect the policy of Government and not for mere fun. The subjects prohibited to the Dhara Sabha are capable of being interpreted in such a way that not a single resolution, motion bill or interpellation may be allowed and the Dhara Sabha may be reduced to a mere phantom registering the legislative will of Government whenever it thinks fit to make a show of consultation in a particular matter. This show of popular representation does more harm to the people than a pure autocracy since the outside public is misled by the name Dhara Sabha and imputes all the virtues that it associates with the British Indian Legislative Councils. In fact the Dharasabha serves the purpose of the Baroda Government for self-advertisement which brings to it encomiums of the British Indian and the European public. The rules and sub-rules of the Baroda Dharasabha are so explicit and the practice of the Baroda Government is so emphatic in showing the true nature of the functions and place of the Dhara Sabha that they leave no doubt about the true inwardness of the whole situation. The Dewan is said to have tried to enlarge the Baroda Dharasabha with an elected majority and give more powers to the body with diarchy as in British India but H. H. the Gaekwar steadily and resolutely refused to sanction the proposals, or even to announce any such concessions as Jubilee gifts, owing to whatever causes, we do not know. It is hoped, the enlightened public, will take the Baroda Legislative Council at its true valuation and not be deceived any more.

ALL-INDIA AMBULANCE COMPETITIONS

The next All-India Ambulance Competitions under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association will be held at Ajmer from the 18th to the 21st January 1927.

Competitions for the following trophies will be held:—

(1) "The Lady Hardinge Ambulance Challenge Bowl" open to all ladies resident in India or Burma. (2). "The Gwalior Ambulance Challenge Shield" open to teams from British Units of the Regular Army. (3). "The Scindia Ambulance Challenge Shield" open to teams from Indian Units of the Regular Army. (4). "The Indian State Force Troops Ambulance Challenge Shield" open to teams from Indian State Force Units.

(5). "The King-Emperor's Auxiliary Force Ambulance Challenge Shield" open to teams from Units of the Auxiliary Force. (6). "The Lord Hardinge Police Ambulance Challenge Shield" and "The Hon. Mr. Doughlas Marshall Straight's Ambulance Challenge in India or Burma.

Cup" open to teams from any Police Force in India or Burma. (7). "The Jagmal Raja All-India Labour Ambulance Challenge Shield" open to teams from any Mine, Railways etc in India or Burma. (8). "The King-Emperor's All India Railway Ambulance Challenge Shield" open to teams from any Railway in India or Burma. (9). "The General Haji Hafiz Obaidullah Khan Brigade Challenge Shield" and "The Gabriel Brigade Challenge Cup" open to teams from any Ambulance Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in India or Burma. (10). "The Jardine Boy Scouts Ambulance Challenge Shield" open to teams from any Boy Scout Troop in India or Burma (11). "The Lord Reading All-India Educational Institutions Ambulance Challenge Shield" and "Sir Frederick Whyte Challenge Cup" open to teams from any Educational Institution (except Medical) in India or Burma.

Conditions for any of the above Competitions may be obtained from the Ag. General Secretary, St. John Ambulance Association, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, and from the Honorary Secretary, All-India Ambulance Competitions, Ajmer. All entries should be submitted to the latter by the 15th December 1926.

W. I. A. A.

The following is a report of the recent activities of the above Association.

The Traffic Sub-Committee reported that the Notification of Rules relating to motor Buses were approved.

Regarding the tramway traffic Island near Flora Fountain, a letter was read from the Bombay Tramway and Electric Supply Committee refusing to admit liability for the accident to a member's Car.

It was decided to write to the Tramway Co., stating that the Committee considered that a light should be erected at this Island for the benefit of motorists generally. The Tramway Co., were also requested to meet representatives from the Association in the matter.

It was decided to request the B.B. & C.I. Rly., to co-operate with this Association in order to improve the present condition of affairs relative to level-crossing delays.

Regarding the Pedestrian Overbridges at Church Gate and Marine Lines Stations, a further letter was read from the B.B. & C.I. Rly., relative to the above. It was decided to write to the B.B. & C.I. pointing out that it would be more than ever necessary for a foot-bridge for pedestrians to be erected at Church Gate Street Station when same became the Terminal Station. It was also decided to send a copy of his letter to the Municipal Commissioner.

Regarding toll-gates on Bandra-Ghodbunder Road, it was decided to enquire from the Collector, Thana, whether certain tolls on this road were authorised or otherwise.

THE WEATHER.

HEAVY RAIN IN C. I.

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

Bay depression is disappearing but caused heavy rain in Central India East and neighbourhood. Several heavy falls are also reported from Burma and south-east Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, southeast Bengal, Central India, East Malabar, Madras coast north, and local in Central Provinces. A few falls occurred in Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, west Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are: Moulmein one inch, Toungoo five, Bhamo four, Myitkina three, Maymyo Silchar one Coxs Bazar Chittagons Narayanganj three, Cuttack one and half, Jhansi three, Nowgong five, Sutna four, Amraoti one and a half, Jubbulpore four, Pachmarhi one, Mangalore one and half.

Forecast: Some extension in United Provinces and decrease in central parts of country.

Earthquake report.—An earthquake report of moderate intensity at its origin about six thousand miles away was recorded by the Simla seismograph at 1-27 this morning.—A. P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 4th.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 2nd Octo 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Octo 2nd.	
			1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
olaba Point	0 00	69 55	61 78	47 50
Fort ..	0 00	102 91		
J.J.Hospital	0 00	84 09		

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4th October 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.787 inches (.074 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.691 " (.078 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .040
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.4 degree
" (wet bulb) " 79.0 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.3 degrees (0.7 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.0 degrees (3.7 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 79 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW
Velocity " " 8 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 186 miles.
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy=10) 9
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches
Total rainfall during the month 1.29 "
" " " year 72.64 "

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 6,000 miles away was recorded on the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 1 h. 22 m. this morning. (I.S.T.)

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 4TH OCTOBER, 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 4th October, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the south-eastern parts and clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature was above normal at Delhi and normal at other places.

The United Provinces:—Jhansi reports 2.74 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was considerably below normal at Jhansi and the minimum above normal at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded over Rajputana. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and most parts of Rajputana. Minimum temperature was below normal in central and above normal in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear over the north of the division and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and nearly normal in other parts. Temperature was normal except at Rajkot where the minimum alone was higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 3.56 in. of rain, Saugor 0.75 in., and Amraoti 1.39 in. Skies are heavily clouded over the greater part of the area. The air is more humid than usual in the region of rainfall. Maximum temperature was appreciably below normal in the northern and central parts and the minimum at Saugor alone.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was below normal at Ratnagiri. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 86.8 deg. (1 deg. above normal) and a minimum of 80.0 deg. (3 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad:—Nizamabad reports a light fall of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Aurangabad and in defect at Ahmednagar. Maximum temperature was locally in slight excess in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks:—The depression over the Central Provinces persists as a diffuse low pressure region over the north-east of the reporting area. Heavy falls are reported from Jubbulpore and Jhansi. Rain has fallen nearly generally in Malabar and locally in the west United Provinces, the west Central Provinces and north Hyderabad. The chief amounts, besides those mentioned above, are Mangalore 1.32 in., Calicut 0.71 in. and Cochin 0.52 in. Temperature is low in the region of rainfall.

Forecast.—Extension in the United Provinces.

Earthquake Report:—An eathquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 6,000 miles away was recorded on the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 1 hr. 22 mins. this moring (I.S.T.)

CROP REPORT

HALF-WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS FOR THE 4TH OCTOBER 1926.

PUNJAB:—

Amritsar.—Cotton plants showing bolls. Except small arrivals of cotton in Amritsar, Patti, Tarantaran and Jullunder districts within ten days.

Ferozepore.—All crops doing well; gram, rape seed and jamboo seed sowings progressing.

Multan:—Dessi picking continues. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Barley being sown.

Delhi:—Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening; cotton picking commenced in few districts.

UNITED PROVINCES:—

Agra:—Cotton plants want fine weather. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore:—All crops doing well.

RAJPUTANA:—

Beawar.—Crop prospects generally good.

BERAR:—

Amraoti:—Cotton plants flowering advanced; cotton crop accounts continue favourable; all crops doing well.

KHANDESH:—

Dhulia:—Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton plants want more rain; all crops doing well.

Jalgaon:—Cotton plants making good progress.

BROACH:—

Broach:—Cotton plants flourishing; all crops doing well.

AHMEDABAD AND KITHIAWAR:—

Viramgam:—Cotton plants flourishing.
Wadhwan:—Cotton plants flourishing.
Dholera:—Cotton sowing begun.
Bhavnagar:—Cotton plants healthy.

SHOLAPUR:—

Barsi:—Cotton smaller area sown this year. Cotton plants in flower. Food grains doing well. Outstanding crops benefitting by fine weather. Rabi sowings expected to improve.

Sholapur:—Crop prospects generally good.

DHARWAR:—

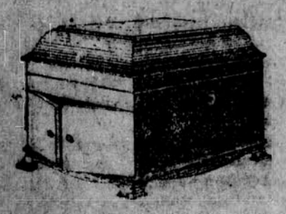
Hubli:—

MADRAS:—

Bellary:—Cotton plants want more rain.

PRIMAPHONES.

SPRING WINDING MODEL



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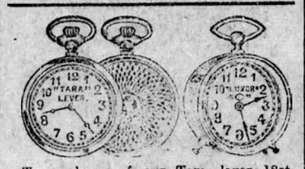

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SIR LESLIE WILSON'S HOSPITAL FUND

At the request of Mrs. Shuffi Tyabjee, J.P., convener of the Ladies' sub-Committee for organising collections in schools a meeting of the headmasters of the municipal and aided Urdu schools was held at the Jafferbhai Rahimtulla School premises on Sandhurst Road on Wednesday night at which Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Chairman of the Schools Committee, presided. The meeting was largely attended, out of the 110 schools as many as 104 being represented. At the outset Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar explained to the audience at great length the object for which Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund was started in Bombay. Professor V. G. Rao also impressed on the headmasters the need of co-operation in organising collections in their respective schools. Messrs. Bhaiji, Manerikar, Bakshi and Ahmedally Noorbhoy, members of the Superintending Staff, spoke appealing to the headmasters for their co-operation. Mr. Syed Muzaffer Yazdan, one of the headmasters replied on behalf of the schools assuring their co-operation.

A similar meeting of the headmasters and headmistresses of the Municipal and Aided Marathi and Gujarati Schools was held at the Malbari Memorial Hall, Seva Sadan, Gamdevi on the 21st of September when Mr. B. N. Motiwala presided. Amongst those present were Mrs. Shuffi C. Tyabjee, convener of the meeting, Messrs. A. R. Dimtimkar and D. G. Dalvi, Prof. V. G. Rao, Dr. Choksy, Mrs. Bharda, Miss Engineer, Miss Bevis, Miss Yates, Miss Contractor, Mrs. A. A. Fyzee, Mrs. Laud, Miss Avasia, Miss A. N. Cama and Dr. Miss Nowrange. All the Superintendents with their Assistants and Lady Superintendents of the Municipal Schools were also present.

Miss Dallas, Lady Superintendent of Gujarati Schools, was asked to read out the appeal in English explaining the whole scheme of hospital extension Mr. Motiwala then spoke in Gujarati at great length impressing upon the audience the necessity of such a charitable and philanthropic object as the one of increasing the present hospital accommodation in the city of Bombay and eulogised the efforts of His Excellency the Governor in this direction. The total sum required for the purpose, he said, of providing eight hundred and fifty more beds was seventy-one lacs. Out of this big sum thirty-five lacs were to be contributed by either Government or the Municipality and the remaining thirty-five lacs by the public of Bombay. Mr. Motiwala concluded by appealing most earnestly to the headmasters and headmistresses to do their best to impress upon the tender minds of the children under their care the great utility of the noble object and to collect by persuasion as much as possible. Mr. D. G. Dalvi and Prof. V. G. Rao, followed in Marathi appealing to the audience. Dr. Choksy and Messrs. Padgaokar, Manerikar and Bakshi also addressed the meeting. Mr. Dimtimkar moved in Gujarati a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and referred to his valuable services as the late Chairman of the Schools Committee. The vote of thanks being seconded by Miss Avasia it was carried with acclamation. The meeting was representative consisting of the representatives of most of the Municipal and Aided Marathi and Gujarati Schools in Bombay.

DONATIONS RECEIVED.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 4,96,368/8/0; Sir Leslie Hudson Kt. Rs. 500; "Anonymous" (through Mr. N Govind) Rs. 25; Messrs Jehangir Mehrwanji and Co Rs. 125; Khan Bahadur H. J. Antia (through the "Times of India") Rs 40; Messrs The P and O S N Co (from sale of visitors passes during August) Rs. 261/8/0; The Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai A Shah Rs. 250; T. M Kajiji Esq Rs 100; His Holiness Sardar Syedna Taher Saifuddin, High Priest of the Bohras Rs 51,000; Messrs Custer Palmer and Co Rs. 150; The Bombay Devonian Association (part proceeds from Fancy Dress Ball held on the 20th July) Rs. 1,396/5/3, H P Pavri Esq (through Mr. P M Kanga) Rs. 25; Messrs Pestonji and Nowroji M Kanga (through Mrs P M Kanga) Rs. 25, Rs 5,50,266/5/3, Amount promised but not yet received Rs 62,604.

More money is urgently required for the Fund, and all donations will be thankfully received by the Hony Treasurer, Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort.

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V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, Chittoor Dist., Madras Presidency. THE "ANDRA-PATRIKA" (LEADING TELUGU DAILY) MADRAS, writes on the 8th February 1924:—"We received on the 7th November 1923 from Hanumandupasi V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, a letter (Published in our issue of the 12th November 1923) predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on the 5th February 1924 at 7 A. M. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this Astrologer to the public."

MADRAS CORPORATION ELECTION. Mr. Kannappa Mudaliar, Bazar Road, Royapetta, Madras, writes on 3-9-25 as follows:—

"I have gone through the article you have written in the Tamil Swarajya Paper 2 or 3 days back under the headings "THE FUTURE OF THE SWARAJYA PARTY", that only 2 of the Swarajists will come out successful. Accordingly MR. SATYAMOORTHY and another Swarajist were successful. I really wonder your marvellous capabilities and the accuracy of your predictions."

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